Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. No. 171 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

Date about	Steamer	Tons
23rd August	Soudan*	6 696
30th "	Nankin	6,853
6th Sept.	Somali	6,712

*The "SOUDAN" is a Government Transport, conveying Troops, and it is not expected that any accommodation will be available in this vessel.

	FIRST SALOON.	SECOND SALOON.		NATIVE SERVANTS DECK.
	"A"	"B"	"C"	"A" "B"
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs. Rs.
FARES TO LONDON				
Single	816	756	696	576 516 350
Return	1,224	1,134	1,044	864 774 575
FARES TO MARSEILLES				
Single	768	720	660	552 492 330
Return	1,152	1,080	990	828 738 345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
29th August	Dilwara	5416

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF

Date About.	Steamers.	
21st August	Lhasa	Karachi Direct
22nd "	Bandra	Karachi and P. Gulf
28th "	Karagola	E and S Africa via Seychelles
28th "	Linga	Karachi direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage per P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Usagi Maru No. 2	J. Nakamura	2785	14th Aug.	26th Aug
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshisaki	4172	25th Aug.	5th Sept.
Kosei Maru..		3458	23rd Aug	3rd Sept
Shingo Maru.	John Salter	4784	1st Sept.	11th Sept.
Totomi Maru	G. Matsushita	3356	8th Sept.	19th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan).
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Saigon Maru	K. Tsuji	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	Japan
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	18th August	31st August	Japan
Indus Maru	T. Watanabe	25th August	31st "	Japan
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	2nd Sept	12th Sept.	Japan

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight, apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Kaisa Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Bombay.—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar
Calcutta.—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Autorised Capital ...	12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ...	7,56,00,225
Paid-up Capital ...	1,50,99,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt., C.I.E.
Sir Henry Procter, Kt.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C. I. E.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
Secretary.—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH-OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/- $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohamma
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kalantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. IIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANK OF DACCA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL. . . Rs. 5,00,000

DIVIDED INTO 5,000 SHARES OF RS. 100, EACH.

Payable with application, Rs. 20 per share with an Admission-fee of Re. 1 per application.

On allotment, Rs. 20 per share.

The balance, Rs. 60 per share, is not likely to be called at present; and when called will be payable in three equal instalments of Rs. 20, each.

Shares still available at par.

BUSINESS COMMENCED FROM 2ND JUNE, 1919.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 4 to 6 per cent. per annum.

Every kind of BANKING and MONEY AGENCY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

For particulars, enquire of—

MANAGING AGENTS,
Bank of Dacca, Ltd.,
DACCA.

4057

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES KHAKI DRILLS OF THE MANECKJI PETIT MILLS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Damoder Haridas and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

25 bales khaki Drills of the Maneckji Petit Mills.

AUCTION SALE OF SAW MILL MACHINERY.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of N. C. Dalal, Esquire, Attorney for Messrs. Jivalal Ojamshee and Co., at the godown of the said Company at Ahmedabad Street, Danabunder and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bur Brown and Co.,

(1) Log frame saw to take logs upto 18" by A. Ransome and Co., this machine is bolted to a massive cast iron bed plate which carries bearings for crank shaft. Logs to sawn are fed forward by four feed roller logs being carried on two string four wheel timber carriages will take logs upto 25' long.

(2) Chelsea joiner by A. Ransome and Co., This machine performs the following operations:—

Sawing:—It will take circular saw upto 32" dia.

Cross cutting:—Crooving-planing.

Moulding Circular moulding mortising Boring Dovetailing.

(3) Self acting circular saw bench by A. Ransome and Co., will take saws upto 36".

(4) Small saw table of 24".

(5) Bend saw machine 24" pulley by A. Ransome and Co.,

(6) Emery wheel blade sharpening machine.

(7) Cocharane patent verticle tubular boiler 15" by 5" by 60"

(8) Steam Engine, Wilson make 14 N. H. P.

(9) Heater for Boiler.
(10) Self acting saw 60".
(11) Circular saws 24" six.
(12) Circular saws 30" nine.
(13) Circular saws 36" six.
(14) Circular saws 32" one.
(15) Circular saws 50" two.
Shafting, Gearing Pulleys, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with section 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 26th and WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed Luggage and Parcels consisting of two pairs of motor tyres (new), 1 case metal spoons, one bale khaki cloth, 1 bale twist, 1 case books, old clothings, trunks and boxes, boots and shoes, brass enamelled and alluminium ware, bundles of piece-goods, grain, 1 bag cinamon bark, Haberdashery, bicycles, campcots consignment of new bamboo baskets, kitbags, new & soiled linen bags, blankets, namar and metal ornaments, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A STEAMSHIP NAMED "KAIPAN" BELONGING TO THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Under instruction from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the R. I. M. Dockyard on the 26th August at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the steamship named "Kaipan" with all stores and fittings on board at the time of sale. The steamship is lying just now in the Royal Indian Dockyard, Bombay.

Description: The vessel is a steel twin screw steamer built in 1888 by Messrs. Armstrong Mitchell & Co., Ltd., Newcastle Her dimensions are length overall 142 feet, length between perpendiculars 135 feet, breadth 23 feet 1½ inches, depth moulded 12 feet, gross tonnage 275.5, net tonnage 110.25, I.H.P. of Engines 500, speed 8 to 10 knots.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, or from the undersigned at their offices and the inspection of the vessel can be had on application to the Superintendent of the Royal Indian Dockyard, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH DHOTEES.

On THURSDAY, the 28th August, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govinddas Tulsidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Runchordas Mathuradas and Co., of Shaik Memon Street.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Grey Dhotees quality of No. 501, number whatever may come. 8/10 yards 50 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English White Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come, 8/9 yards 45 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Dhotees quality of No. 954 number whatever may come 8/10 yards 50 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT COWASJI PATEL STREET, NEXT TO GAMADIA'S AGIARI WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On MONDAY, the 8th September, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by public auction under instructions from the owner the following very valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Cawasji Patel Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 165 sq. yds. but 191 sq. yds. according to Collector's records or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 272 New No. 5162 Old Survey Nos. 295 and 396 and New Survey No. 8971 and bounded on the East by the said Cawasji Patel Street on the West by Halalkore's passage on the North by the Panchayat Agiary known as Gamadias Agiari and on the South by the house of Byramji Cawasji Bisney and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 1519 and street Nos. 126 and 128.

The above property will be sold under guarantee of marketable title.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

MEHTA, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st Aug., 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT
AHMED I. ESAALI
MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING. HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE
IN ALL THE
LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES
HIGHLY DURABLE
WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.
QUALITY—THE BEST, PRICES—THE CHEAPEST
We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

INVESTORS
BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.
We supply you funds on your paying proper margin
We also offer you many other advantages.
PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.
BANKERS,
109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(*Contd.*).

Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 165 sq. yds. but 191 sq. yds. according to Collector's records or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 272 New No. 5162 Old Survey Nos. 295 and 396 and New Survey No. 8971 and bounded on the East by the said Cawasji Patel Street on the West by Halalkore's passage on the North by the Panchayat Agiary known as Gamadias Agiari and on the South by the house of Byramji Cawasji Bisney and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 1519 and street Nos. 126 and 128.

The above property will be sold under guarantee of marketable title.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

MEHTA, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st Aug., 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1919, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.) SHARP, IN THE MORNING.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY the 24th day of August, 1919, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) sharp, in the morning, at 65, Rebech Street, opposite the Scottish High School, Club Road, Byculla, very valuable made-to-order household furniture comprising dining table, arm and armless chairs, dinner waggon, dumbwaiters, handsome sideboard, meat safe, rich glassware, porcelainware and platedware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, rich table ornaments, rich carpets, glass door plate cupboard, spring perambulator, writing tables, rich pictures, iron single and double bedsteads, iron cradle, almyrahs, clothes and gown press, chest of drawers, folding arm easy chair, rocking chairs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, bath-room furniture, cane furniture, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of F. W. Brown, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 24th day of August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 26, Mount Road, Masagon, near the Aga Khan's Bungalow, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass and porcelainware, platedware, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, tapestry upholstered suite, glass silver cabinets, sweet-toned Cottage piano by Collard and Campbell, Jost fan, pathephone machine with records, file cabinets English cabinets, zoonda almyrahs Royal English gent's bicycle, handsome almyrahs, handsome cabinets, roll top writing tables, book cases, carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chair, cooking utensils, garden flower pots, etc., etc.

The property of J. B. Etherington Esq. of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st August, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF CASTOR OIL.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will by order of the Office concerned, sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 25th August, 1919, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the godown of Messrs. Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd., at Jail Road, Nesrungpura (near Somerkhadi Jail), out of Fort.

464 Barrels about 60 tons Castor Oil.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale. Further conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

SALE OF 250 BUNDLES CORRUGATED SHEETS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 22nd August, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. at A Shed Prince's Docks the following:—

By order of Messrs. Adamji Ebrahimjee & Co., and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Binyu Miyakhan Adamji.

Ex s. s. "Hindu."

R.B.N.E., Bombay.—126 373—250 bundles 20 tons galvanized corrugated sheets sizes 8 feet to 10 feet 8/3in. by 24 s. gauge.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st August, 1919.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 215, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2 32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act

The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!!
and to write with a bad ink is
A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection
Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

The Subscription List is now open and will close on the 28th August 1919 or earlier, as may be decided by the Directors.

This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay.

Issued under the authority of a License of the Government of India, dated the 17th July 1919, granted under the Indian Companies Restriction Act, 1918.

THE BOMBAY-UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913)

CAPITAL Rs. 30,00,000

divided into 30,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Issue of 20,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

Rs. 20/- on Application

Rs. 20/- on Allotment

And the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 20/- each payable at intervals of not less than two months.

3,000 Shares are agreed to be issued as fully paid to the Liquidator of THE BOMBAY UGANDA SYNDICATE, LIMITED, (in liquidation) the Vendors to the Company, as part of the consideration for the transfer to the Company of the property and assets of the Vendor Company (in liquidation) the Directors and their friends have applied for 10,000 Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 10,00,000, which will be allotted in full, and the remaining 7,000 Shares of the issue, of the nominal value of Rs. 7,00,000 are now offered to the public for subscription.

DIRECTORS:

W. H. BRADY, Esq., Merchant, Bombay.
(Managing Director, W. H. Brady and Company, Limited), Chairman, Ex-officio.
H. T. GORRIE, Esq., Insurance Manager, Bombay.
LALJI NARANJI, Esq., Merchant, Bombay.
(of Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Company.)
F. A. H. EAST, Esq., Merchant, Bombay.
RAHIMTOOLA CURRIMBHOY, Esq., Merchant, Bombay.
(of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Limited.)
P. S. MELLOR, Esq., Broker, Bombay.
(of Messrs. P. Chrystal and Company.)
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Merchant, Bombay.
(of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company.)
J. A. KAY, Esq., Merchant, Bombay.
(Director, W. H. Brady and Company, Limited.)

BANKERS:

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & COMPANY, Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. LITTLE & COMPANY.

MANAGING AGENTS:

Messrs. W. H. BRADY AND COMPANY, LIMITED, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENERAL MANAGER IN UGANDA:

Mr. W. E. HOLL, M. I. M. E.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Mr. G. B. MACKELLAR.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

The Company has been formed for the purposes set out in the Memorandum of Association, and primarily to acquire and take over the pioneer factories established by the Vendor Company, The Bombay Uganda Syndicate, Limited (in liquidation), in the Uganda Protectorate, and to acquire the valuable leases secured by the Vendor Company there and extend and develop in the Uganda Protectorate or elsewhere the business of Cotton Growing, Ginning, and Pressing already commenced by the Vendor Company and now being conducted by them, and the business of Merchants and Growers of Coffee and all kinds of produce.

The Company will acquire from the Liquidator of the Vendor Company the whole of the property and assets, immoveable and moveable of the Vendor Company (in liquidation) as at the 31st December, 1918, and the goodwill of its business as a going concern. The Vendor Company has gone into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of the transfer to the Company. The Company will undertake the liabilities of the Vendor Company (in liquidation) as on the before-mentioned date.

The property and assets of the Vendor Company as at the 31st December 1918, were as follows:—

SOROTI.

Immoveable Property.—An area of approximately 5 acres Freehold near Soroti, Teso, Uganda, held by the Vendor Company under and subject to the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1903.
50 Acres of Leasehold land round the Ginnery Site held for the term of 7 years from the 1st May, 1914.
A residential plot of 4 acres near the Ginnery upon which an European Dwelling House has been erected, held by the Vendor Company for the term of 49 years from the 1st November, 1913.
One Ginning Factory, six Godowns, one Office, one Blacksmith's and Carpenter's Workshop, temporary thatched buildings, Cotton Buying Shelters, and one European Dwelling House as mentioned above.

Moveable Property.—Suction Gas Plant and Engine, one Hydraulic Press, twelve single Roller Gins, one Platt's Double Seed Opener, Lathe, Drilling Machine gearing for plant complete with accessories, Stores and Equipment.

ORUNGO.

Immoveable Property.—An area of approximately 5 acres of Leasehold land near Orungo on the Achuna River, held by the Vendor Company under and subject to the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1903.
One Ginning Factory, two Cotton Godowns, three General Stores Godowns, temporary European Dwelling House and temporary thatched buildings erected on the above.

Moveable Property.—One hand Cotton Press, six Single Roller Gins, one Seed Opener, one Steam Tractor, Circular Saw Bench, Shafting and Gearing complete, Stores and tools, Equipment.

KOMOLO.

Immoveable Property.—An area of approximately 5 acres of Leasehold land at Komolo in the Soroti District, held by the Vendor Company under and subject to the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1903.
One Cotton Shed 100 feet by 28 feet, erected on the above.

Moveable Property.—Tools, stores, and building materials.

AMURIA.

Immoveable Property.—A plot of approximately 5 acres of Leasehold land at Amuria in the Soroti District held by the Vendor Company on a lease for 49 years from the 1st January, 1919.

LANGO DISTRICT.

Immoveable Property.—Two plots of land of 5 acres each, at Ekwera and Lira, in the Lango District, Uganda, held by the Vendor Company, on leases for periods of 49 years, from the 1st January, 1919.
In addition to the above, a quantity of furniture and fittings, gunnies, hoops and Bullocks and Bullock Carts, &c., &c.

The Bombay Uganda Syndicate was originally formed as a partnership concern in the year 1913 with the object of investigating on a practical scale the possibilities of Cotton Growing and Ginning, Coffee Growing, etc., in Uganda and British East Africa, and with this object in view, Messrs. G. B. Mackellar and W. E. Holl spent many months in exploring, examining sites and collecting information in Uganda, and their reports are the property of the Vendor Company and will be transferred to the Company to which they will be of considerable value in making extensions from time to time.

In order to ascertain by practical experience the possibilities of Cotton Ginning in Uganda, the above-mentioned Factories were erected at Soroti and Orungo, Uganda, in the years 1915 and 1916, in which latter year the Vendor Company was formed and registered to take over and continue the business of the Original Syndicate.

The results of the working of the Original Syndicate and the Vendor Company have proved so satisfactory as to justify the formation of a Company to extend business by the erection of further factories and generally to enlarge the scope of the undertaking of the Vendor Company.

According to authorities and available statistics on the subject, the World's production of cotton is likely to become inadequate to meet the World's growing demand, particularly so far as long stapled cotton, such as is grown in Egypt and Uganda is concerned.

The following figures are of interest:—

Year.	World's production of Cotton.	World's consumption of Cotton.
1912/13	20,976,000 Bales	21,089,000 Bales
1913/14	22,255,000 ,,	21,223,000 ,,
1915/16	20,823,000 ,,	24,500,000 ,,
1916/17	21,514,000 ,,	23,135,000 ,,
1917/18	20,880,000 ,,	20,729,000 ,,

From these figures it will be observed that during the past few years the World's consumption has exceeded the supply, with the consequence that reserves have been largely depleted and unless rapid progress is made with cultivation an acute and serious shortage of cotton of all descriptions may be apprehended at no very distant date.

The increased output of Cotton therefore being an economic necessity and the climate and soil of Uganda being essentially suitable to its cultivation, Cotton Growing in Uganda is receiving the very special attention of the Protectorate Government, whilst most careful attention is also being bestowed on the industry by the Agricultural Department under express instructions from the Colonial Office, and under these influences the output has increased considerably, the Crop in 1914 having reached a total of 42,000 bales.

The class of Cotton grown is of "long staple" and of high quality. It is used by many Lancashire Spinners of yarns of Fine Counts, the price realized varying from 100 to 500 points "on" Middling Americans.

In this connection the Report of the Indian Cotton Committee recently published and also other authorities on Cotton particularly emphasize the fact that America, predominating the World's cotton market, has in all cases of short crops fulfilled her own requirements first, so that Great Britain and other Countries who have to rely to a certain extent upon American Cotton have had to suffer. They also dwell upon the urgent necessity of developing Cotton Growing in many suitable parts of the British Empire including Uganda.

The Reports referred to are of such importance as to justify their inclusion in the body of this Prospectus.

In the Report of the Indian Cotton Committee recently published it is stated that:—

"The total world's production in pre-war conditions estimated by Professor "Todd at about 25¼ Million Bales, of which the United States produced 15 Million "Bales. The American Crop, forming as it does very nearly three-fifths of the total "out-turn of Cotton, is therefore the predominating factor in world's markets. "During the first three years after the War broke out it averaged only 13¼ Million "Bales, whilst the Crop of 1917-18 was estimated at only 12 Million Bales and that "for 1918-19 is estimated at 12½ Million Bales. Table (4) in the Appendix (2) shows "the very striking increase in the proportion of the crop consumed by the American "Mills. Whereas in the quinquennium 1890-95, it averaged only 2,758,000 bales "out of a crop of 8,346,000 bales or 33.05 per cent. in the quinquennium 1910-15, "it averaged 5,769,000 bales out of a crop of 14,558,000 bales or 39.63 %. For the "three years 1915-18, it averaged 7,600,000 bales out of a crop of 12,871,000 bales or "59.14%. *It is evident, therefore, that unless fresh sources of supply are rapidly deve-* "*loped the high prices of Cotton at present prevalent are not likely to fall to any ap-* "*preciable extent, even with a return to more normal condition especially as all the* "*countries of the world will be seriously short of cotton after the War.* In these cir- "cumstances it is obvious that the Lancashire Cotton Industry, the importance of "which to the Empire needs no comment from us, is faced with a serious situation, "and it is most desirable that it should cease to be almost entirely dependent on a "source of supply, the future of which is so problematical. It is equally desirable "in the interest of the Empire, as a whole, that an alternative source of supply "should be found within the Empire."

Mr. J. A. Hutton, Chairman of the British Cotton Growing Association, in an interview with a representative of the Manchester Guardian, some time ago stated:—

"The quality of Uganda Cotton is all that could be desired and in 1914, the crop "reached 42,000 bales, but owing to the War the industry received a rather severe "setback otherwise this year the crop would have been over 50,000 bales. The point "I wish to make however is, that we are no longer obtaining the same proportion of "the American Crop. In the period 1890 to 1895, Great Britain took 36.5% of the "American Crop and the Continent 30.5% while the United States consumption was "31.1%. For the period 1910-15 Great Britain took 25.6% of the crop a decrease of 9.9% the "Continent 35.9% an increase of 5.4% whilst the United States' consumption was 37.1% an "increase of 6%. A very serious point to notice is that in almost every case of a short "crop the American and Continental takings are only slightly reduced, but the ex- "ports to Great Britain are very much less than usual. In other words, when "there is a short crop America takes all she wants, and we have to manage with "what is left, and that means short time and other difficulties."

The (London) Times in December 1916 reviewing the trade conditions of the year states:—

"The Times Trade supplement was the first publication to warn the Cotton trade "of what was coming this Autumn. The "bulling" of American and Egyptian "which has gone on steadily for many weeks has been based partly on the current "free consumption of Cotton. All through the present season there has been a "steady pull on the existing supplies, particularly of American, and this is at a "time when official and other estimates indicate a very moderate crop yield. The "basic truth is that the World is far too much dependent on the American crop. "For about half the Cotton it requires sometimes a little more, sometimes less the "World looks to the United States, notwithstanding that only the surplus over "the quantity needed at Home is or can be exported from America, and that this "surplus tends to decline rather than to expand. Professor Todd has clearly shown "in these columns the danger in which this dependence on the United States places "the Cotton Industry. *The development of Cotton Growing* in regions which now "supply little or are only exprimenting with the crop, especially regions within "the British Empire, is urgently needed."

It must further be borne in mind that the World's spindles and looms are steadily on the increase. The expansion of the spinning industry in India, Japan and China, is particularly noticeable, nor can it be overlooked that these large markets which formerly contented themselves with coarse yarns are now demanding a finer count, which requires longer stapled cotton of the quality grown in Uganda. In India to-day 80s yarn is now spun, this being a departure of recent years, and as the demand for "fine count" increases, India may be expected to provide a good market for cotton grown in Uganda.

It will be seen therefore that in view of the almost certain prospect of the World's present source of supply becoming inadequate to meet consumption, there are great possibilities for Uganda cotton, which is easily grown and can command good spinning values on the Liverpool Market. There is moreover ample scope for the development of the Cotton Industry in Uganda and the crop according to Experts, if properly cultivated, should easily reach 300,000 bales of Lint per annum.

A considerable opening therefore exists in this field for the development of Cotton Ginning with every prospect of profitable results, and this is in fact demonstrated by the operations of the Vendor Company as Ginners which, although only experimental, have enabled the Vendor Company to pay dividends of 10 per cent. in 1916, 10 per cent. in 1917, and 20 per cent. in 1918, after charging full depreciation against revenue.

The following figures are taken from the audited Statements of Accounts of the Vendor Company:—

Year.	Net profit after charging depreciation, commission &c. Rs. a. p.
1916	19,063 9 9
1917	24,589 12 3
1918	46,557 14 9

It should be pointed out that some of the profit made in the year 1918 arose from a portion of the 1917 crop which was marketed during 1918.

It is intended that the Company in addition to taking over and completing the present factories at Soroti, Achuna and Komolo, in the Teso District of Uganda, shall erect one new factory in the Soroti area at Amuria and two new factories in Lango, both Districts being within easy reach of one another and the latter being capable of supporting considerable further expansion. Suitable sites for these factories have been secured from the Uganda Government and approximately 5 acres of leasehold land for each factory has been acquired. All the factories are connected by good roads and waterways as will appear from a glance at the Map which accompanies this Prospectus.

The Teso and Lango Districts offer particular attraction, as so far competition from other Ginneries is not serious and an increasing acreage is under cultivation, which, according to recent particulars received from the District Agricultural Officer in the Teso District was 47,650 acres, and in the Lango District 13,250 acres.

The transportation of the Company's production does not present any difficulty, as despite war conditions the Vendor Company have been able to get their Cotton Bales down to Mombasa during the past three years within fairly reasonable time, the delay, if any, in getting Cotton to Liverpool having been due to the scarcity of ocean freight.

The purchase price to be paid by the Company to the Vendor Company for all its property and assets both immoveable and moveable is Rupees Five lakhs payable as to Rupees Two lakhs in cash, and as to Rupees Three lakhs by the allotment of 3,000 fully paid shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 100 each.

It is estimated that taking into consideration the enhanced price of raw materials the cost of completing the present factories and erecting the New Ginning Factories will be approximately Rs. 7,60,000.

The Capital raised by the present issues will therefore be utilised as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Estimated cost of erecting Offices, quarters and other Buildings at Rappayi	65,000	0	0
Estimated cost of making Achuna Factory into complete 12 Gin Factory with Press	1,40,000	0	0
Estimated cost of completing Komolo Factory into 8 Gin Factory with Press	1,20,000	0	0
New Factories.			
One 12 Gin Factory complete with Press and all the necessary buildings at Lira	1,95,000	0	0
One complete 8 Gin Factory at Amuria	1,20,000	0	0
One complete 8 Gin Factory at Ekwera	1,20,000	0	0
	7,60,000	0	0
Purchase price to be paid to the Vendor Company	5,00,000	0	0
	12,60,000	0	0
Trading Capital	7,40,000	0	0
	20,00,000	0	0

Output.

It is estimated that the total output of the six factories under normal conditions will be 5,000 bales of 400 lbs. each per annum which if sold on a basis of Re. 1/- per lb. would realize ... 20,00,000 0 0

Costs.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Estimated permanent Costs of Management Insurance on buildings and Machinery, Rents, Taxes, Agents' Allowances, &c., &c.	2,11,000	0	0			
Estimated other Costs *viz.* Freights, Insurance and Shipping charges of Cotton to Liverpool Exchange, storing charges, &c.	5,00,000	0	0			
Cost of Kappas (Seed Cotton) 5,000 bales X 1,350 lbs. Kappas per 400 lbs. Bale Lint at 10 cents per lb.	6,75000	0	0			
Depreciation on Machinery Buildings, Furniture, &c.	99,000	0	0			
Commissions:—Agents' and Manager's Commissions	65,000	0	0			
				15,50,000	0	0
Leaving a Net Profit of Rs.				4,50,000	0	0

The output of the Factories is based upon a conservative estimate and it may be reasonably expected that under normal conditions the quantity will be increased. The working charges, &c., are calculated on what it is expected they will be at the end of three years.

As mentioned above the Company will have the benefit of further schemes prepared by the Company's Managers in Uganda for Coffee cultivation, mechanical ploughing, &c. &c., which the Directors propose to go into, with a view to extension in that direction, after the six Ginning Factories have been completed and are in running order.

Minimum Subscription.

The Minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 7,000 Shares.

Agreements.

The following Agreements have been entered into:—

(a) An Agreement dated the 18th day of August 1919 (being the Agreement (a) referred to in Article 3 of the Articles of Association of the Company) made between The Bombay Uganda Syndicate, Limited, (in liquidation) and Joseph Aspden Kay its Liquidator, of the one part and the Company of the other part, whereby The Bombay Uganda Syndicate, Limited and the Liquidator agree to sell to the Company and the Company agrees to purchase from The Bombay Uganda Syndicate, Limited, (in liquidation) all the property and assets of that Company, both immoveable and moveable, for the price or consideration named in the body of this Prospectus.

(b) An Agreement dated the 18th day of August 1919 (being the Agreement (b) referred to in Article 3 of the Articles of Association of the Company) made between the Company of the one part and W. H. Brady and Company, Limited, of the other part whereby it is agreed that W. H. Brady and Company, Limited, and the successors in business or assigns of W. H. Brady and Company, Limited, shall be the Managing Agents of the Company from the date of the registration of the Company for the term of thirty years and thereafter until they shall resign or shall be removed from their office by a Special Resolution of the Company, but with liberty to the Managing Agents to resign such appointment and to retire from the Managing Agency at any time by twelve calendar months' notice in writing to the Company, such notice to expire at the end of any financial year of the Company. The remuneration of the Managing Agents under this Agreement is fixed at ten per cent. upon the annual net profits of the Company as therein defined, a commission of 2½ per cent. on all purchases made for the Company and an office allowance of Rupees Seven hundred and fifty per month.

(c) An Agreement dated the 18th day of August 1919 (being the Agreement (c) referred to in Article 3 of the Articles of Association of the Company) made between the Company of the one part and William Esplin Holl of the other part whereby it is agreed that the said William Esplin Holl shall be the General Manager of the Company in Uganda for the period of five years from the date of the registration of the Company on the monthly salary of Rupees One thousand two hundred and fifty and a commission of 2½ per cent upon the annual net profits of the Company as therein defined.

The following Agreement will be entered into:—

An Agreement (being the Agreement (d) referred to in Article 3 of the Articles of Association of the Company) between the Company of the one part and George Brooke Mackellar of the other part whereby it will be provided that the said George Brooke Mackellar shall be the Special Representative of the Company for the period of three years from the date of the registration of the Company on the annual remuneration of £500.

Directors Interests.

Mr. W. H. Brady, Mr. H. T. Gorrie, Mr. F. A. H. East, Mr. P. S. Mellor and Mr. J. A. Kay as Shareholders in The Bombay Uganda Syndicate, Limited, are interested in the consideration to be paid and satisfied under the provisions of the foregoing Agreement (a). Mr. W. H. Brady and Mr. J. A. Kay as Managing Director and a Director respectively of W. H. Brady and Company, Limited are interested in the remuneration to be paid under the foregoing Agreement (b).

Qualification and Remuneration of Directors.

The following are the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company as to the qualification and remuneration of Directors.

108. The qualification of a Director of the Company (other than the Ex-officio Director, a Special Director or the Debenture Director) shall be the holding in his own right of at least fifty shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rupees Five thousand. A first Director may act before acquiring his qualification, but shall in any case acquire the same within one month from his appointment; and unless he shall do so, he shall be deemed to have agreed to take the said shares from the Company and the same shall be the forthwith allotted to him accordingly.

109. The remuneration of a Director for his services shall be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors not exceeding Rupees Sixty for each meeting attended by him; and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors, may be paid to any one or more of their number for services rendered by him or them—in signing the share certificates in respect of the Company's original capital or any further or new issue thereof, or any Debentures issued by the Company; and the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting shall from time to time determine; and such remuneration and further remuneration shall be divided among the Directors in such proportion and manner as the Directors may from time to time determine, and in default of such determination within the year equally.

110. The Directors may allow and pay to any Director who is not a bona fide resident of Bombay and who shall come to Bombay for the purpose of attending a meeting, such sum as the Directors may consider fair compensation or for travelling expenses, in addition to his fee for attending such meeting as above specified; and the Directors may from time to time fix the remuneration to be paid to any member or members of their body constituting a Committee appointed by the Directors in terms of these Articles, and may pay the same.

132. If any Director shall be called upon to go or reside out of Bombay on the Company's business or otherwise perform extra services (which expression shall include work done by a Director as a member of any Committee formed by the Directors), the Board may arrange with such Director for such special remuneration for such services, either by a fixed sum or by a percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined by the Board, and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution for his remuneration above provided, and the Directors shall be entitled to be repaid any travelling or other expenses incurred in connection with the business of the Company.

Preliminary Expenses.

The preliminary expenses payable by the Company are estimated at Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the above Agreements can be inspected at the office of Managing Agents of the Company, at any time during business hours.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is attached to this Prospectus, and forms part of it.

Application for Shares.

Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying this Prospectus, and forwarded direct to the Company's Bankers, the National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, together with a remittance of the amount of the application money.

This issue of shares is subject to the condition that the Certificates of the shares will not be completed and ready for delivery until eight months after the allotment of the shares.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment.

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the office of the Managing Agents of the Company.

Brakerage.

Brokerage will be paid at the rate of one per cent. in respect of accepted applications bearing bona fide brokers' stamps.

Dated, Bombay, the eighteenth day of August, 1919.

This form must be sent entire to the Company's Bankers, The National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay.

The Bombay Uganda Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)

No.....

CAPITAL . RS. 30,00,000.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

To The Directors of

THE BOMBAY UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to The National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, the sum of Rs. being a deposit of Rs. 20 per Share in respect of Shares of the abovenamed Company I/we request you to allot me/us that number of Shares and I we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us upon the terms of your Prospectus dated the 18th day of August, 1919, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company; and I/we authorise you to place my/our name on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the Shares allotted to me us. I we also agree to pay the sum of Rs. 20 per share on Allotment, and the further instalments in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus.

Signature .....

Name in full.....

Address .....

.....

Description .....

Date ..... 1919.

The Bombay Uganda Company, Limited.

No.....

BANKERS' RECEIPT FOR APPLICATION DEPOSIT.

Received the.....day of.....1919

from.....the sum of

Rupees.....being a deposit of Rs. 20 per

Share on.....Shares in the above-named Company.

FOR THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

Rs._____ Accountant.

(This receipt must be preserved to be exchanged hereafter for a Share Certificate.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Four insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF AN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

SEWRI-KOLIWADA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

Scheme No. 59.

PURSUANT to Section 27(1) of the above Act, notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, have, under the provisions of Section 23 of the said Act, made a scheme for the Improvement of the Sewri-Koliwada villages, portion of the Municipal Ward F of the City of Bombay, within the limits of the area, shown by thick red lines on the Map (Plan No. 333, dated the 2nd of August, 1919), and bounded as follows:—

On the North and North-West.—By land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 2324 (part), occupied by a portion of the Railway belonging to the said Trustees.

On the East.—By land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 2324 (part).

On the South.—By land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay bearing New Survey Nos. 2347 and 2351.

And on the West.—By land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 2324, laid out partly as a Road and partly as a Railway belonging to the said Trustees.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map (Plan No. 333, dated 2nd August, 1919), of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

W. C. SHEPHERD,
Chairman of the Board.

Dated 15th day of August, 1919. 4039

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England, by Special Act of Parliament).

NOTICE.

WITH effect from 1st September, 1919, and until further notice, the Colaba Dehra Dun through carriage will cease to run on the Up and Down Northern Express Trains between Dehra Dun and Colaba.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th August, 1919. 3810

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY, Purchased the Lloyd Saw Mills Company (formerly known as Adams Sawing and wood-working Mills), situated at Reay Road, near Kalachowkie, from its owners and will continue all sort of sawing work as hitherto carried on by its late owners. All communications relating to the mill should be addressed to the Mill.

A. M. JEEVANJEE.

Bombay, 12th August, 1919. 3936

WANTED.

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality, an HEALTH OFFICER, answering the qualifications laid down in G. R. No. 4090, dated 28th May, 1913. The selected Officer will have to serve on probation for a period of one year. The salary of the post is Rs. 300—20—500. Persons having previous practical experience, will alone be eligible for the post.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 31st August, 1919.

L. J. APTE,
President, P. C. M.

Poona City Municipal Office,
19th August, 1919. 4055

NOTICE

THE GRASS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that hereafter from 1st September, 1919, all the Hay Merchants will observe Sunday Holidays. Mahaluxmi Grass Yard, Grass Godowns, Grant Road, Grass Godowns and all the Hay Merchants Offices will be closed regularly every Sunday.

11th August, 1919.

V. P. BHILADWALLA,
Hon. Secretary.

3900

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY, LTD.

FIRST CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 40,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st September, 1919, and the holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company, at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 1st August, 1919. 4016

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RACE HORSES FOR SALE.

ALL RECENTLY LANDED FROM ENGLAND

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction on the Poona Race-course on SATURDAY, 23rd instant at 8-15 a.m.

NEWLY LANDED RACE HORSES.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, 23RD INSTANT AT 8-15 A.M., AT THE RACE-COURSE, POONA.

1 "TRY ALL", a chestnut filly, 4 years old (a winner of two races, last year), by "Tredennis" out of "Alwine," (a good winner and dam of winners), by "Teufel" out of "Loyse", by "Border Minstrel" out of "Claret Cup", by "Albert Edward."

2 "AVON", a bay gelding, 2 years' old, by "William Rufus" (by "Melton", out of "Simena", by "St. Simon"), out of "Avlona", by "Isinglass."

3 "ANOTHER NIGHT", a bay filly, 2 years' old, by "The White Knight", out of "Calliope" (dam of Dash o'Mauve), by "Spook."

4 "OZORINA", a chestnut filly, 3 years' old, by "William Rufus", out of "Ozora", by "Orvieto", untried.

5 "WOLDINGHAM", a bay gelding, 4 years' old, by "Forfarshire" (by "Royal Hampton", out of "St. Elizabeth", by "St. Simon"), out of "Frauenmunze", by "Spearmint" (winner Derby, Grand Prix, etc.), untried.

"Forfarshire" is the sire of "Braxted", Mercutio", "Eudorus", "Irish Demon", "Agnate", "Bannockburn", "Tom Powrie", "Forfeit Lass", "Kitty O'Hara", etc.

6 "JACKY FIRTH", a bay gelding, 4 years' old, by "Forfarshire", out of "Miss Tolka", by "Littleton" (sire "Little Star and "Batten"), untried.

7 "GLEN LILY", a chestnut mare height 13.3, 2 years' old, by "Grencsky", out of "Lilian Lumley", by "William Rufus."

For further particulars, apply to—

JULIUS GOVE,
Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

4049

UNIVERSITY LECTURES ON THE M. A. COURSES.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that University lectures on the M. A. courses in the following subjects will be delivered in Bombay during the current year by the gentlemen named below:—

1. British Colonial History—Prof. S. N. Haji.
2. English Economic History—Prof. H. L. Kaji.
3. Indian Economic History—Prof. V. G. Kale.
4. Economic Doctrines—Prof. P. A. Wadia.
5. Persian (Quasid-i-Khaqani) — Prof. Shaikh Abdulkadir.
6. Marathi Literature and Grammar (M.A. books for 1920)—Prof. W. B. Patwardhan.
7. Gujarati Literature and Grammar (M.A. books for 1920)—Mr. N. B. Divatia.
8. Marathi Grammar—Mr. R. B. Joshi.

2. Any student may attend the lectures on payment of a fee of Rupees five for each course attended. The fee is payable in advance, i.e., on or before the day fixed for the delivery of the fourth lecture of the course to which it appertains.

3. Copies of the syllabuses of the lectures may be purchased from the University Office at 4 annas per copy, exclusive of postage.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 19th August, 1919. 4079

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

PLOTS OF VACANT LAND at Dockyard Road, Reay Road, Belvedere Hill Road, at Mazagon, fit for Cinema Theatres, Motor Garages and Godowns, and at Marzban Road, Andheri, four minutes' walk from the station, and a Bungalow with vacant land, containing a large compound, and situated opposite Mamlatdar's Kachery at Thana, or all of these either to be let or sold. For further particulars, either see or write to DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS at his Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay. Telephone No. 2406 and at Bungalow, Nepean Sea Road, Nepean Grange, Telephone No. 1603. 3987

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Indian Cement Company Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of September, 1919, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time) when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

I. That the capital of the Company be increased to Rupees sixty lacs, by the creation of sixteen thousand new shares of rupees two hundred and fifty each.

II. That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in the manner following that is to say:—

TWO MEETINGS CALLED BY ONE NOTICE.

The following Article shall be inserted after Article 69, as Article 69A.

69-A. The two meetings required to pass a special resolution may be called by one and the same Notice, and the holding of the second meeting may be made contingent upon the resolution being validly passed at the first meeting.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting to be hereafter convened.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1919.

By Order of the Board,
(Sd.) PHIROZE J. BILIMORIA,
Secretary.

Registered Office, Navsari Building:
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

4061 3999

PUBLIC NOTICE.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

A large and very valuable FRONT PLOT of pension and tax LAND, admeasuring about 16,500 square yards, with a frontage of over 300 feet on LADY JAMSHETJEE ROAD, at MATUNGA, to be sold at once. Two large wells and a frontage at the back on a lane. An ideal place for factories, buildings, etc. Only bona-fide offers will be considered. The advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer. Apply Box No. 982, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4070

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GANGABAI, widow of Harichandra Dhanaji, DWARKABAI, widow of Vithoba Harichandra, YESHWANT VITHOBA, son of Vithoba Harichandra, and Vinayak Vithoba a minor under the age of 18 years, also a son of the said Vithoba, by his natural guardian the said Dwarkabai, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easements or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 40, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days, from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government pension and tax, land or ground, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate, lying, and being at Mahim Agar, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 256, New No. 3935, Old Survey No. 568 and New Survey No. 1702 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2970 (2), Street No. 435A, and containing by admeasurement 6,700 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North, by the property of Abdul Hussein Jiwabhai Charbiwalla, on or towards the South by the property of the Standard Mills, on or towards the East partly by the property of Walji Akda and partly by the property of Charitable Temple, and on or towards the West by the public passage.

Dated, this 20th day of August, 1919.

RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4067

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KAIKHASROO KAVASHA MULLAFEROZE and SONABAI, widow of Berjorji Rustomji MULLAFEROZE have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka Land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Naigaum Cross Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2 and New No. 14510, Old Survey No. 1 and New Survey No. 1/2091 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward Nos. 833 (1), 833, (205) and 833 (6), Street Nos. 193, 193A, 193B, 193C, 193D, and 193E and containing by admeasurement 114064 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Harry Laxmon Thakore and others and partly by a Government passage, on or towards the West partly by a public Government passage and partly by a passage belonging to Vasudeo Ramchandra, on or towards the South by Government public passage and beyond that by the property known as Mor Baugh and on or towards the North by Naigaum Cross Road.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1919.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

4046

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr NARMADASHANKAR HARJIVAN JOSHI, has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property, which he has contracted to purchase from Mr. TRICUMDAS RANCHHODDAS. All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to, upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes of Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their Office at No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of lease-hold land (being a portion of the land comprised in the Indenture of Lease, dated the 6th day of October, 1888), containing by admeasurement 649 7/9 (six hundred forty-nine and seven-ninth) square yards or thereabouts and which on actual measurement is found to contain 624 (six hundred and twenty-four) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 150, 151, 307, 378, 385 and 388, New Nos. 13555, 13654, 13655, 13829, 13891, 13893 and 13895, Old Survey Nos. 201, 202, 204, 205, 206 and 207, and New Survey No. 7049 together with the tenement building and structures standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under D Ward No. 3688 (10) and Street No. 21A, all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Tardeo Road, in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Nusserwanji Jamsedji Itchaporia, and now of Cowasji Cotwal, and on or towards the West by the Tardeo Road aforesaid, on on towards the North, by the property formerly of the said Nusserwanji Jamsedji Itchaporia and now of Merwanji Framji Captain, and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Mrs. Hemmingway and now known as Oosman Mansion.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1919.

PURNANAND & CLUBWALA,
Purchasers' Attorneys. 4060

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY.
No. 180 of 1919.

Re: RATANLALJI ONKARLALJI, carrying on business inter alia in the name of Budharji Javerchand as Commission Agents and Shroffs in a shop at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay an adjudged Insolvent.

EXPARTE—RATANLAL MANEKLAL Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Ratanlalji Onkarlalji has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 3rd day of April, 1919.

W. J. HOWARD,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Bombay, this 20th day of August, 1919. 4078

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DEEPCHAND RAICHAND has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any party thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the southern side of Naigaum Cross Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2966 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 836 and Street No. 196 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 6, New No. A/14519, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 4-A/2093 and bounded as follows:—i.e., to say, on or towards the East by the passage and property of . . . on or towards the West by the ground of Dhanaji Dharmas Thakore and Manuel Francisco, on or towards the North by the said Naigaum Cross Road, property of Pandurang Deoji and on or towards the South by the property of Manuel Antonio Olivera and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1919.

MULJEE & THAKOREDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4077

NOTICE.

Re: SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT MAHIM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JANARDHAN DAMODAR GOGATE has contracted to sell the property belonging to him and described in the schedule hereto to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the pension and tax tenure situate, lying and being at Mahim, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, being a portion of the plot of land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 491, New No. 4327, Old Survey No. 151 and New Survey No. 1/162 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5587 (1 and 2) and 5388, Street Nos. 63, 63A and 64 and containing by admeasurement 25, 69.25 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Nathu Valji bearing S. No. 174 and partly by the property of J. M. Olivera being Survey No. 174, on or towards the West partly by the property of B. N. Karondikar and partly by the property of N. N. Ketkar, on or towards the North by the property of Abdulla Allisaheb Coor and on or towards the South by the property of J. M. Olivera bearing Survey No. 174 and beyond that public passage.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1919.

PANDIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3948

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HATIMUDDIN KADERBHOY and TYABALI KADERBHOY, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground rent tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Ghoga Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 133 3/8 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 765, New No. 3989, Old Survey No. 296 and New Survey No. 9392 and bounded on the East formerly by the property of Bapooji Burjorji Randeria but now of Jaijibai Bapuji Hadvaid, on the West by the property of Vali Mahomed Abdul Rehman, on the North by the said Ghoga Street, on the South partly by Nanabhoy Lane and partly by a passage and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1677 and Street No. 13 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4011

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

BE it known to the public that the firm of CHHAGANLAL VITHALJI and the firm of PITAMBER VITHALJI, which were doing business at Mulji Jetha Market, in Piece-Goods, have been dissolved by mutual consent as and from the 22nd day of June 1919, and Narottam Jethabhai and Liladhar Lawji, who were partners in the said business have, as and from the said 22nd day of June, 1919, no interest in or concern with the said business of Chhaganlal Vithalji and Pitamber Vithalji. Our client Chhaganlal Vithalji has been carrying on and will carry on business in the name or names of Chhaganlal Vithalji and Pitamber Vithalji.

None shall deal with Narottam Jethabhai and Liladhar Lawji, either in the name of Chhaganlal Vithalji or Pitamber Vithalji.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1919.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Chhaganlal Vithalji.

4039

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and address of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquiries, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisemen Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

FOUND.

FOUND—Nearly a month ago at Lamington Road, near Gahagan's Foundry, a bunch of six keys including Yale and Godrej. Owner to take same after payment of advert. charges. Apply Box No. 976 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4060

EDUCATIONAL.

JOIN FOR SURE SUCCESS.—B. G. Desai's Morning Matriculation Class, English and Mathematics CHANDA RAMJEE GIRLS' SCHOOL, Cowasjee Patel Tank. 4053

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two SURVEYORS on a monthly salary of Rs. 60—10—150 with future prospects for really competent persons. Only 1st class men up in Survey-work and estimates and in preparing drawings, need apply. Selection after personal interview with Mr. S. R. BHAGWAT, c/o THE UNION AGENCY, Prag Mahal, Bombay No. 2. 4062

WANTED.—An energetic and experienced SALESMAN well connected with the dealers of Mulji Jetha and Jakeria Masjid Markets in Woollen and Cotton Piece Goods. State, age, caste, experience and salary required to Box No. 984 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4072

WANTED—A GRADUATE in Mathematics, having experience in accounts for the post of Accountant in the Municipal Office on Rs. 75-5-100. Apply in own writing, stating age and experience, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned on or before 1-9-1919 to Dr. H. S. Gour, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., Municipal President, Nagpur, C. P. 4056

WANTED.—A qualified DRAWING MASTER, Boarding and lodging given free to one having no objection to usual Parsi food. One able to teach other subjects in lower classes preferred. Apply stating age, qualification, lowest salary expected, etc., to the PRINCIPAL, PARSI HIGH SCHOOL, Panchgani. 4066

WANTED by a large Insurance Company, an experienced GENERAL MANAGER at Head Office to conduct all Insurance business including Life, Marine, Fire, Accident, etc. A very substantial salary offered with excellent prospects. Only men with vast knowledge need apply. Applications treated in the strictest confidence. Apply Box No. 886, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3954

REQUIRED A GEOLOGIST—1 Salary between 4 to 6 hundred according to qualifications, (2) Will be guided in all respects as regards leaves, Travelling Allowances and Security by State Rules. Apply to ARMY MINISTER in his Highness' Government Alwar before 1st September with testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered. 4026

WANTED—MEDICAL MEN, Graduates of the Bombay University and Members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, to serve as temporary Assistant Surgeons and candidates qualified from Medical Schools to serve as temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons. They will be employed as Touring Medical Officers in the districts. Those employed as temporary Assistant Surgeons will be given consolidated pay of Rs. 175 per mensem and those entertained as temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be given pay Rs. 77-8-0 plus Rs. 25 special allowance. Both Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons will receive travelling allowance under the Civil Service Regulations. They must be registered under the Bombay Medical Act. Applications with testimonials should be submitted to: THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO THE SURGEON GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY Poona. 4069

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A PARTNER to invest Rupees one lac in a firm of Cotton Brokers. Write to Box No. 983, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4078

WANTED.—Senior COMPOUNDER immediately. Apply to WILLIAM and Co., opposite the J. J. Hospital personally with testimonials. 4065

DEMOBILISATION.—WANTED a young man between 24 and 35 with an intimate knowledge of the Wine and Spirit trades one acquainted with grocery preferred. Apply to Box No. 985 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4064

WANTED.—GRADUATES in ARTS and SCIENCE, and UNDERGRADUATES. Apply stating terms to SECRETARY, Board of Volunteers, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. 4063

WANTED by a Mercantile firm, a SHORTHAND TYPIST. Salary Rs. 50 to 60, very light work and good prospects. Apply Box No. 983 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4061

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER for a Fire Insurance Department. Apply with testimonials stating experience and salary expected to Box No. 970, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4052

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT SURGEON for Rao Sanatorium (near Indore), for Tuberculosis. Salary Rs. 150, rising to Rs. 250. Free quarters. Apply with testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, Indore, (Central India). 4035

WANTED.—An ACCOUNTANT, knowing Gujrati for working in a limited Company. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 980 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4051

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, who can thoroughly investigate and report on the proposals of electrifying towns. Good prospects, salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 927, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3999

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED by a young energetic graduate, knowing Persian, Urdu and Gujarati EMPLOYMENT in local commercial firm. Please Apply Box No. 981 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4060

A hard working Graduate, knowing Elementary Accounts, and having good command of English, offers his services on nominal allowance preferably for well-established Cotton Export Import Firm. Apply Box No. 987, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4060

WANTED—A prospective responsible POST by a Graduate (read upto 1st LL.B.), experienced in export and import business in cotton, seeds, gunny, piece-goods, metals, etc., familiar with local cotton trade, has worked Bombay and Calcutta Offices. Best references. Please write to Box No. 978, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4062

WANTED

AN Indian Gentleman with business experience, requires active partnership in an established firm in Bombay. Can invest money. Give necessary particulars to Box No. 975 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4059

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A 5-6 H.P. Indian MOTOR CYCLE with side car in order. Price Rs. 1,100. Write to R. D. PADHYE, 20, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 4063

FOR SALE.—Valuable BUILDING SITES at Peddar Road in plots of convenient sizes varying from 1,500 to 2,500 square yards. Apply CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 4058

APPLES—Fine and sweet, 10 lbs basket, Rs. 3-12; English kind, very delicious, Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-10 per 10 lbs. and 6 lbs. Chamba kets. V. P. free. THE HILL Co., Punjab. 3930

EXPANDED METAL.—FOR SALE at reduced rates, a quantity of Expanded Metal various sizes and Mesh. Apply for particulars to Messrs. W. H. BRADY & CO. LTD., Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 4057

YOU can always rely upon our DUPLICATING SUNDRIES, STENCIL PAPERS, PENS, etc., to be quite fresh, we get them direct from the manufacturers. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 3999

ANYTHING that you may require for your office.—Account books, letter papers, files, etc., you will get at once if you phone up No. 145. Our delivery Service is efficient, the quality of our goods the best. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 3999

SANSKRIT RAJA-MARGA, or the ROYAL ROAD TO SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, Vol. I (by Rajaram Sastri, Girgaon) treating fully the course for St. IVth and VIth is a wonderfully easy and systematic way. 3999

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—The best Kulu. Trees selected from the Royal Nurseries, Maidstone, Kent. The Manali Orchards are the highest in the Kulu Valley and entirely under European supervision. 9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 3999

TO BE LET;

TO LET—Two BUNGALOWS in Poona, one at Ferguson College Road, and one at Boat Club Road, Civil Line. Apply to Box No. 879, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3999

TO SUB-LET—The GROUND FLOOR of a bungalow on Walkeshwar Road to Vegetarian Hindus only. Rent Rs. 240 per month. Apply to Box No. 969, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4053

TO BE LET from 16th September next, Large STABLE situate at No. 6 Marland Road, Byculla, at present occupied by Messrs. Suleman Mirza & Co. Apply to MESSRS. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD, BYCULLA.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Bai Sherimai widow of Dossabhai Merwanji Shroff, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Hurgovandas Narotumdas, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 3rd September, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 24th day of July 1913 and made between the said Hurgovandas Narotumdas of the one part and the said Shrimbai, widow of Dossabhai Merwanji Shroff of the other part:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on the East side of Parel Road, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 714 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with the land of lessor under No. 16342 and New Survey No. 3650 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 7437(1B) and 7437(1) and Street Nos. 25B and 25 (F) and all which premises are bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property of Haji Cassum, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Habib Ahmed on or towards the East by a private passage common to the premises now being described and to the property of the said Trustees of Jamshed Nusserwanji Tata Trust Settlement No. 2, which is beyond such passage and on or towards the West by the Parel Road aforesaid and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Samsoodin Moosaji and are now in the occupation of the tenants of said Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Mortgage's Attorneys or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BHICANGAON GINNING FACTORY AT KHANDWA.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on Monday, the 8th proximo sell by public auction, at their Rooms at 22 Apollo Street, Fort, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), by order of the concerned, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement, about 10 to 11 acres or land together with the Ginning Factory, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhicangaon, about 30 miles in the interior from the Khandwa Railway Station, on the G. I. P. Railway. Gins 32, Single Roller Plates Skearing Engine by Marshall Sons Co., coupled Cross Compound Type Cylinder 11 in. and 10 in. by 24 in. Stroke Fly Wheel with 5 Rope Grooves for 1¼ in. dis., driving ropes, Boiler Lancashire type 6 in. diam. by 24 feet for 125 lbs. working pressure, Feed pump, Double Cylinder quadruple acting plunger type Donkey pump, Worthington pattern. Pipe:—All piping and pipe connections complete factory Buildings Gin Engine and Boiler Houses, all pucca built masonry of stone in chunam brick in chunam with roofs of corrugated sheets on W. I. Trusses with ventilators, Machinery foundations, all pucca built. The Gin House itself though holding for the present 32 gins, is accommodated and built for 40 gins shafting extended for same. There is one cold water and one hot water pucca built masonry, water tank and also there is a well with ample water supply and pipes leading to boilers and tanks. There are brick built and iron roofed quarters in a line for office stores, Manager and Engineers' accommodation.

The factory has worked, but, very little.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st August, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE INDO-FOREIGN AGENCY, at Waterloo Mansion at Apollo Bunder, in separate lots.

High Court Suit No. 1602 of 1919.
Patak vs. Madon.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st day of August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Waterloo Mansions, Apollo Bunder, all the stock intrade of the Indo-Foreign Agency consisting of:—

Chinese and Japanese figures, jars, vases, flower pots, wall plates, centre pieces, rolled gold jewellery, consisting of bangles, chains, charms, pendants, broaches, wrist and muff chains, silver and nickel wrist radium watches, time-pieces, photo frames, brassware, copperware, alluminiumware, travelling trunks, photographic materials, lady's buck leather handbags, money purses, dressing bags, work boxes, combs, hair pins, sandalwood artistic plates, boxes and toys, carved plates and figures, wall mirrors and brackets walking sticks, thermos bottles, gun metal candle sticks, cigar pipes and tubes, ash trays, time-pieces with figures, assorted perfumery, liquor tantalus, cut glass decanters, procelain, washhand sets, boss oil stoves, primus stoves, sewing machines, canvas folding cots, wooden carved screens, show cases, sliding glass door show cupboards, decorated looking glasses, electric lights and fan, writing tables, chairs, stools, etc., in separate lots.

Detailed catalogues are published and the goods is on view.

N.-B.—All the stock-in-trade will be put up to Auction in separate lots to suit buyers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT, TITLE, INTEREST, AND SHARE IN THE PARTNERSHIP FIRM OF THE UMRETH NEW GINNING FACTORY & CO., AT UMRETH

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the adjudged Insolvents, Panachand Kuberdas Shankerlal Panachand and Kunchhodlal Panachand, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 7th September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), all the right, title, interest and share of the said Insolvents in the partnership firm of the Umreth New Ginning Factory and Co. at Umreth, on the Factory premises at Umreth.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY—All the right, title, interest and share of the said Insolvents in the partnership firm of the said Factory and Co. and in the pieces or parcels of land situate at Umreth, and bearing Survey Nos. 1511, 1510 and 1515 and admeasuring respectively 3 acres 17 goonthas, 2 goonthas, and 37 goonthas or thereabouts together with the buildings and erections standing thereon and together with engines, boilers and other machinery and implements etc. which pieces or parcels of land are bounded on the North partly by the passage leading to the factory and partly by the field of Patel Lallubhai and partly by the field of Ichhagocul, on the East partly by the property of Ichhabhai Goculdas and partly by the Railway Line, on the South partly by the field of Shukla Shukhrai and partly by the field of Bhat Manchharam Bhawanishanker, and on the West partly by public road and partly by the field of Manchharam Bhawanishanker.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhowji Kamdar and Chhotubhai solicitors for the Official Assignee at their Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st August, 1919.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 PACKAGES OF BLEACHED DHOTTIS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st of August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the bailing press of Dossa Mussa, Vithalwadi by order of Bhatt Hiralal Mulji and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Thaker Ramchhoddas Mathuradas:—

8 packages of bleached dhottis No. 99 quality yds 8 and 9 by 46in. Ralli.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st August, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Re. 1 per inch per insertion in single column.

IMPERIAL

The Premere Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
PATHE'S STIRRING SERIAL
"The Lightning Raider."

Featuring
Pearl White

SILK INDUSTRY IN JAPAN
A most instructive and educational film.
Pathe Color
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest and Best
THE DUTIFUL DUB.
Comic by Luke.
"Always a Good Show"
TIME
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily
Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m
Extra show every Sunday 3 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.
Announcement Extra-ordinary
TO-NIGHT
Latest Pathe Topical
Signing of the Peace
at
VERSAILLES
as also Victory Scenes in London
IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

NEW ALEXANDRA

(NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.)
TO-NIGHT!
FOR SPECIAL REQUEST
for the
JANMASHTAMI HOLIDAYS
PHALKE'S
GREAT INDIAN MYTHOLOGICAL DRAMA
THE BIRTH OF SHREE KRISHNA
(Seven Parts—7000 Feet).
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
SLIGHT ADVANCE IN PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO.,
In the latest London Musical Successes
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 "HIGH JINKS"
Plans at Rose & Co. up to 6 p. m. Plan for To-Night's Attraction at the Theatre after 7 p. m.

AT THE
CINEMA MAJESTIC

the10 sing chapters
of the Un versal Mystery Serial
THE
LURE OF THE CIRCUS

Are jammed full of Actions and present Situation after Situation in so tense a succession as to keep your eyes glued to the Screen.
Also the Screen Magazine and A Comic
THAT'S A COMIC.
Four shows daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Next Week
"AHILYA—ODHAR"
A page from the great Indian epic Ramayana.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Victory Film
SIGNING OF THE PEACE
By Special Arrangement with Pathe's
Showing the Historic Scenes at
VERSAILLES CEREMONY
VICTORY SCENES IN LONDON.
A Powerful and Thrilling Six Parts Drama
"HER HOUR"
presented by
WILLIAM A. BRADY
(Director-General of World's Pictures.)
The film features
KITTY GORDON
(Most popular of Cinema Stars.)

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
In these days of Industrial Unrest
"The Middleman"
"The Middleman"
"The Middleman"
is just the film to teach you things. For it is a description of
LIFE IN THE POTTERIES.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
GAIETY CINEMA

A new Turn of Variety Entertainment
Smith and Bella Jackson
ORIGINAL AMERICAN NEGROES
will present
Buck Dancing, Wing Dancing & Coon Songs
with
MARIE
Her new Songs and Oriental Dances
Supported by
A PROGRAMME OF NEW PICTURES
TO-DAY 3 SHOWS
AT 6-45, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

Light to moderate rainfall continues to be all distributed over the country with the exception of centre and north-east of the peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, east of the United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, west coast of the peninsula and local in west of the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, the Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Punjab, Kashmir and Gujarat.

The principal amounts are:—Toungoo two inches, Bhamo, Maymyo a half, Silchar one, Cherrapunji one and a half, Cox's Bazar three, Chittagong, Mimensingh two, Narayangang one and a half, Sambalpur, Naya Dumka, Benares one, Allahabad, Cownpore and Meerut a half, Jhansi, Mussooree three-quarters, Simla one, Lahore a quarter, Muree two, Sonmarg, Cherat a half, Peshawar, Jodhpur one and a half, Ajmer, Kotah a quarter, Udaipur a half, Mount Abu, Dessa three, Ahmedabad, a half, Nowgong one and a half, Hoshangabad, three, Pachmarhi, Karwar one and a half, Mangalore two, Aurangabad a half, Bangalore one and a half, Mercara one, and Cuddalore three-quarters.

Forecast:—No important change.

Mail steamer report:—The mail steamer which arrived in Bombay on the 18th instant reported a weakening of monsoon over the Arabian Sea.

EARTHQUAKE IN RANGOON.

SERIOUS DAMAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 19.

The damage by the earthquake is more serious than first reported, especially at the Baptist College where the cracks in the building will likely necessitate the rebuilding of the place. In some structures broad cracks are visible. A long wall fell at the Tramway Company's premises but no one was injured. A plaster fell in many rooms of the Government Secretariat and cracks developed. A large glass window in the Roman Catholic Cathedral was shattered and extensive cracks on the floor of the clock tower at the chief court occurred.

The shock was felt severely at Mandalay but not at Maymyo where slight shocks had been felt for two or three days previous to the big shock.

74 INCHES OF RAIN IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 19.

A heavy downpour of rain followed within a few minutes of the earthquake shock. The rainfall at Rangoon to date is 74 inches, compared with 57.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 20th Aug. 1919.	Total since 1st June, 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 20th Aug. 1917	June 1st to 20th Aug. 1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 62	52 94	35 90	18 6
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 24	58 76	36 90	17 92
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 33	56 88	36 42	18 69
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 31	50 93	37 27	21 54

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 20th August 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.23 in. of rain. The sky remains clear in the south-west Punjab and is moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is above normal and day temperature is in slight to moderate defect in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred; Agra reports 0.58 in., Jhansi 0.81 in., Cawnpore 0.44 in., and Allahabad 0.43 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in the western districts. Day temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—There has been nearly general rain in Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0.16 in., Ajmer 0.20 in., Kotah 0.28 in., and Mount Abu 3.15 in. Skies are lightly clouded in the north and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal and day temperature is below the average in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in north Gujarat and Central India West; Deesa reports 2.55 in., Ahmedabad 0.42 in. and Neemuch and Indore 0.33 in. each. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally; Jubbulpore has had 0.37 in., Saugor 0.14 in., Hoshangabad 3.12 in. and Chanda 0.11 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in moderate defect in the north-west of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.62 in., Ratnagiri 0.21 in., Mormugao 0.37 in. and Karwar 1.35 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north-western districts; Malegaon reports 0.15 in., Ahmednagar and Belgaum 0.10 in. each and Aurangabad 0.41 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is slightly above normal in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, north Gujarat, Central India West, east Rajputana and the United Provinces, and local in the north Punjab, south Rajputana, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Mysore and on the Madras coast. Day temperature is low in the east and north Punjab, east Rajputana and Central India West.

No large change appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 19th August 1919:—

Both the monsoon currents remain fairly active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the west of the United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula, and local in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Rajputana and Gujarat. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-west Frontier Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Toungoo, Minbu one inch; Mandalay three-quarters; Bhamo a half; Cherrapunji three; Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Mymensingh, Jalpaiguri one and a half; Narayanganj two; Purnea three; Roorkee one and a half; Mareilly, Meerut two; Lyallpur three; Parachinar a quarter; Nowgong one and a half; Seoni two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20th OF AUG 1919

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..						
Do. (19th)	94	78	73			—0.01
Jask ..	93	80	88			—0.02
Muskat ..	89	82	82			—0.17
Do. (19th)	89	85	86			—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	102	86	68	..	6.12	+1.94
Rawalpindi	88	76	89	..	31.17	+18.31
Lahore ..	95	76	83	0.23	18.64	+2.96
Amritsar ..	94	78	79	..	8.71	—4.42
Ambala ..	92	78	85	..	17.90	+1.42
Delhi ..	88	78	87	..	9.83	—6 06
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	89	78	91	0.58	23.91	+7.70
Mainpuri ..	91	79	91	0.08	19.14	+4.01
Jhansi ..	84	78	97	0.81	44.52	+19.96
Cawnpore ..	90	78	83	0.44	24.93	+4.47
Allahabad ..	87	78	90	0.43	28.71	—0.88
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	106	86	56	..	9.20	—1.75
Karachi ..	87	80	86	..	1.75	—3.62
Ajmer ..	80	74	93	0.20	9.85	—2 23
Jaipur ..	87	70	85	0.16	15.43	+0.69
Kotah ..	90	76	85	0.28	14.5	—2 77
Mount Abu ..	70	66	100	3.15	53.62	+13.59
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	91	78	82	..	5.23	—5.46
Dwarka ..	86	78	88	..	5.53	—5.44
Veraval ..	81	78	90	..	7.88	—5.25
Rajkot ..	88	77	86	0.02	19.78	+0.40
Bhavnagar Para ..	89	76	77	0.03	8.66	—6.46
Surat ..	87	77	79	0.08	27.66	—3 50
Ahmedabad ..	92	76	91	0.42	18.21	—4.39
Deesa ..	88	76	90	2.55	35.53	+16.79
Neemuch ..	79	73	94	0.33	15.10	+0.39
Indore ..	76	72	91	0.33	50.31	+9.99
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	76	73	90	0.37	52.30	+15.49
Saugor ..	79	72	99	0.14	41.63	+11.66
Hoshangabad ..	78	72	93	3.12	48.46	+11.95
Khandwa ..	83	74	80	..	15.64	—2.46
Akola ..	86	76	75	0 03	19.48	—0.02
Amraoti ..	85	75	84	0.01	17.24	—4.68
Nagpur ..	83	74	83	..	40.52	+12.23
Chanda ..	86	76	65	0.11	23.74	—3.80
Raipur ..	84	..	86	..	46.16	+14.45
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	83	77	95	0.62	52.94	—0.49
Ratnagiri ..	88	75	84	0.21	71.16	—5.76
Marmugoa ..	94	0	95	0.37	67.50	—6.25
Karwar ..	82	74	94	1.35	85.52	—6.56
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	89	72	76	0.15	11.05	—0.52
Ahmednagar ..	85	70	84	0.10	9.15	—1.38
Poona ..	81	70	87	0.03	9.48	—5.76
Bholapur ..	93	69	71	..	12.03	+0.01
Bijapur ..	90	69	76	..	5.08	—2.28
Belgaum ..	76	66	91	0.10	4.39	—8.56
Aurangabad ..	89	70	86	0.41	10.73	—4.55
Nizamabad (Indar)	87	74	73	..	16.20	—6.16
Hyderabad ..	91	72	81	0.04	16.78	+0.29
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	79	73	94	2.05	78.47	—16.64
Calicut ..	78	73	90	0.32	64.43	—12.76
Cochin ..	82	73	87	0.23	01.72	+1.06
Colombo ..	94	75	66	..	11.73	—3.52
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	94	80	77	..	14.74	—0.19
Bellary ..	95	74	58	..	2.27	—3.07
Cuddapah ..	98	80	53	..	14.17	+2.69
Madras ..	94	75	80	0.38	10.48	+1.78
Bangalore ..	83	67	85	1.56	10.96	+0.54
Coimbatore ..	88	70	63	..	2.71	—1.19
Trichinopoly ..	100	76	70	..	5.97	+1.44
Negapatam ..	91	78	77	..	7.89	+2.34

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th August 1919.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.745	Inch.
Temperature of Air	79.9	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.1	"
Dew Point	76.1	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.881	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	10.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	83.5	"
Minimum do.	77.0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW WSW.	
Movement of Wind	342	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.62	Inches
Total fall during month	5.03	"
Do. do. year	53.04	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. (20th)	0.01	"

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

MAGIC LANTERN DEMONSTRATIONS IN KHANDESH.

The Takhatrav processions are a notorious social evil prevalent among the backward classes throughout the two Districts of Khandesh. The processions are held on Tuesdays in the month of Shravan. They are said to have been recently started in honour of Mariai or the Goddess of Cholera. A "takhat" or a dais is prepared on a bullock-cart and a roof is raised over it, well-ornamented, the whole structure giving an appearance of a "rath" or a chariot. A dancing boy stands, surrounded by a band of tamashgir. He is called the Takhatrav.

Each village or town is divided into several parts, which are called "mohallas." Each "moholla" has a "madli" or a common meeting place, owned by the residents of that "moholla. Generally a village has as many "takhatravs" as there are "mohollas", each "moholla" having a separate "takhatrav" of its own. The "takhatrav" processions start from the respective "madhis" and proceed to the Temple of Marai, which is generally situated outside the village or town. The procession moving very slowly takes hours together to reach its destination. All the while the dancing boy is singing detestable "lawanees" and acting to their meaning, being joined in chorus by his other companions. Hundreds of men, women and children follow the processions enjoying at the vulgar "lawanees" and shameless actions of the dancing boy. Many of the following crowd are hard drunk. The whole procession is an extremely hideous sight and hurts the good sense of the gentle looker-on.

The Tamashas are especially invited from places and when the Tuesday programmes are over, the rich agriculturists of the place give night entertainments to their friends and acquaintances by arranging private performances of the tamashas at their own places. Many of the spectators dring very hard on such nights. There are revelries held every night throughout the month and even the smallest village spends some hundreds of rupees on these processions and night programmes.

The tamashas are notoriously known for their obscene "lawanees" and naturally they produce a very invidious effect upon the minds of the spectators, especially, of the boys, who form a considerable portion of the crowd. The boys are said to sing the obscene songs and imitate the actions of the Nachya, for many months after the tamashas are away from the village.

Since the year before the last some gentlemen from Erandol are exerting themselves to put a stop to the "Takhatrav" procession by trying to dissuade the people from their ugly proceedings. In their first attempt they were convinced that if the custom was to be abolished some forcible counter attraction might be provided for the amusement of the people. They thought that Magic Lantern demonstrations would serve the purpose best. So last year they requested the Social Service League, Bombay, to send them a lecturer with a Magic Lantern. Accordingly Mr. P. G. Naik of the League went on a tour to Erandol in August 1918. His Magic Lantern demonstrations followed by exhortations from the local speakers had produced a magical effect upon the people and the Takhatrav movement was considerably suppressed.

Encouraged by the last year's experiment the Erandol Social workers requested the Social Service League, Bombay, to help them by sending a lecturer this year also. Accordingly Messrs. A. V. Chitre and V. M. Patwardhan went there on a lecturing tour during the last week. They gave six demonstrations during their stay at the different "madhis" one on each night. The audience numbered not less than 300 on each occasion. The subjects of the demonstrations were Ramayan, Krishna Charita, Temperance, Gambling etc. The efforts of the local Social workers of Erandol are producing salutary effects. Many people have stopped the "tamashas" and flocked together to enjoy the innocent and instructive amusement offered to them by the Magic Lantern. If these efforts are strenuously continued for a few years more it is hoped the "Takhatrav" movement will surely be put a stop to as far as Erandol is concerned. The example of the Erandol social workers is worthy to be followed by educated men as other places where the Takhatrav has an evil hold on the minds of the backward classes.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	Aug	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	20	m 6 25	25 10	0 34m	20 10
		e 6 5m	24 10		
Thur.	21	m 7 58	26 1	m 0 48	17 2
		e 7 29m	24 10	e 0 m	22 4
Fri.	22	m 8 2	26 10	m 1 0	17 1
		e 8 50m	25 4	e 1 12m	19 5
Sat.	23	m 8 56	27 7	m 1 2	16 6
		e 8 54m	25 2	e 1 6m	18 5
Sun.	24	m 10 4	28 2	m 2 56	15 5
		e 9 43m	26 11	e 2 49m	17 1
Mon.	25	m 11 23	28 6	m 4 42	16 3
		e 11 27m	27 6	e 5 24m	16 10
Tues.	26	m 11 55	28 6	m 5 14	16 4
				e 5 56m	16 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug	20 (Wednesday)	Sunrise	6h. 21m.	Sunset	7h. 4m.
"	21 (Thursday)	"	6h. 21m.	"	7h. 3m.
"	22 (Friday)	"	6h. 21m.	"	7h. 2m.
"	23 (Saturday)	"	6h. 20m.	"	7h. 1m.
"	24 (Sunday)	"	6h. 2 m.	"	7h. 1m.
"	25 (Monday)	"	6h. 27m.	"	7h. 0m.
"	26 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 26m.	"	6h. 59m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	..	6d. 1h.	41-5m. a.m.
Full Moon	..	11d. 11h.	9-5m. p.m.
Last Quarter	..	18d. 9h.	29-1m. p.m.
New Moon	..	25d. 0h.	7-1m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 20th August, 1919, was 29.744 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Liverpool, Aug. 19th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	—
" " Imports	3,000
Mid. Americans Spot	18.76
Egyptain F. G. F.	—
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Oct.	30.28
Jan.	30.33
Mar.	30.35
New Orleans 10 a.m. Latest Oct.	29.88
Jan.	29.86

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 19th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	18.54
Sept.	18 65
Oct.	18.81
Nov.	Not quoted.
Dec.	18.75
Jan.	18.93
Feb.	Not quoted.
Mar.	18.89
April	Not quoted.
May	"
June	"
July	"

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 19th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	18.69
Sept.	18.79
Oct.	18.98
Nov.	19.09
Dec.	19.03
Jan.	19.09
Feb.	19.07
Mar.	19.06
April	19 04
May	19.02
June	18.96
July	18.90

EGYTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Aug. 19th.

Months.	To-day's price.
August	29.30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 19th.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.10
" " Fully Good	14.60
" " Fine	14.85
" No. 1 Oomra Good	16.20
" " " Fully Good	16.70
" " " Fine	16.95
" Broach Good	17.20
" " Fully Good	17.45
" " Fine	17.70

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	6,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	7,000
Future at New York Oct.	30.05
" " Jan.	30.14
" " Mar.	30.18
Spot Cotton at New York	30.55
" " Orleans	30.38
Future at New Orleans Oct.	29.74
" " Jan.	29.60
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	22½
Demand Bills	4.24.00
Silver Commercial Bars	112½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 18th.

Rentes 3%	61 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	60 3/8
" 2 months hence	57 7/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.

Discount Bank 3 m/st.	3 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 days market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	52
Rupee Paper 2½ %	52
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loans	52
Government Securities 3%	53
Ex. On London at Paris France	33.85

WAR LOAN.

London, Aug. 18th

5½ % 1925—1928	£98½
4½ % 1925—1945	£87½
5 % New	£94 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 16th.

Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	1060
Linseed Plate Expors	17,000
" " Afloat	113,000

London, Aug. 18th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—63½ lbs.	59 Quiet at official reduc-
Barletta Russo—63½ lbs	59 tions.
Australian Quoted quiet at lower Govt. rates	61
Indian Wheats—Not quoted.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Feroszpore usual Bold July-Aug. London Quoted	960
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Aug.-Sept. Quoted	960
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Buyers	1100
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) June-Aug. Hull Buyers	1060
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Buyers	440
Tosia Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value	936

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£108
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£101½
Copper Brazeas	£144
Yellow Metals	14
Hard Spelter	42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Not quoted.	
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. Sellers probable	53

Tone:—Javas rather Easier Tendency.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Value	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Sellers	1/11½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Aug. 20.

In sympathy with a decline of 60 points in the New York Market on Monday, the 18th instant, our market at the Marwadi Bazaar opened easier at Rs. 490 for New Crop Broach and Rs. 460 for Broach August delivery but closed at Rs. 492 for new and Rs. 466 for old Broach.

The Colaba Market opened steadier at Rs. 472 and Rs. 500 for old and new Broach respectively and closed at Rs. 470 and Rs. 497.

The demand for ready cotton is very small and too restricted to fine stapled lots only.

The closing quotations are as follows:—

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

	Rs
Fully Good Broach — — April-May	497
Fully Good Broach — — August	479
Fully Good Bengal — — September	339
Fine Oomras — — September	391
Good Southerns — — Sept.-Oct	392

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 20TH AUGUST 1919.

	Rs
Fully Good Broach — — April-May	495
Fully Good M.G. Broach — — August	466
Fully Good M.G. Bengal — — Sept.	337
Fine M.G. Oomras — — Sept.	387
Good M.G. Southerns — — August	393

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	..	359	347	332	Ready
M.G Sind Punjab	..	359	347	332	"
M.G. Oomras No. 8	401	397	379	..	"
Central Provinces	427	412	394	..	"
M.G. Broach	..	473	466	456	"
M.G. Southerns	..	413	403	388	"
Unginned Dharwar	..	473	466	456	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th Aug. 1919

Cotton	8,325 bales.
Wheat	1,178 Cwts.
Linseed	7,802 "
Rape, etc.	5 070 "
Gingellyseed	1,766 "
Poppyseed	964 "
Groundnuts	1,761 "
Castorseed	2,573 "
Rice	1,876 "
Myrabollams	1,762 "
Cottonseed	17,878 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	Nil
Jowar	Nil
Make	Nil
Barley	433 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Aug. 20th. 6-0 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	70 0 0	....
" " Cawnpore 70-30	69 0 0	....
" Karachi Bangla	70 0 0	....
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	17 8 0	....
" " Cawnpore	17 12 0	....
" Yellow Cawnpore	18 4 0	....
Linseed, Brown Bold	21 8 0	22 8 0
" Thin	22 0 0	23 0 0
Teelseed. White 35-15	113 0 0	....
" Gajar 75-25	114 0 0	....
" Gajar 50-50	110 0 0	....
" Black	95 0 0	....
Popyseed, White	23 0 0	24 0 0
Groundnuts	125 0 0	....
Mowraseed	10 8 0	....
Barley	42 0 0	....
Castorseed	66 0 0	....

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 20th.

Rate per lb.

	Rs. a. p
Davids No. 10	1 1 4
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 8
Curimbhai No. 12½	1 0 12
Light Houses No. 6½	0 13 12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 20th.

Market Rates:

Bank Telegraphic	1 9 31/32
Bank Demand	1 10 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 10 7/16
Fcs. Demand	293½
American Dollars	252
Hongkong "	201½
Shanghai	308½
Japan	124
Singapore	123

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Aug. 20.

BULLION.

Bar Gold . Rs. 31-3-6.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 1/9 31/32.
D D on London 1/10 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/10 7/16.
D D on France 303.
Credit 3 Msd/a 326.
T T on Japan Rs. 125.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 119/8.
D D on Hongkong Rs. 201/4.
D D on Shanghai Rs. 308/12.
D D on Singapore Rs 123
D D on New York Rs. 257/4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 92.
3½ per cent War Loan due 1920-22 100-8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent Paper 68/4.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 80.
4½ per cent Port Trust long dated 86.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 79.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 79.
5 per cent Municipal Tanna 92.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91/8.

The followings are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed strongly with more speculating enquiry.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,600; Swan 785; Simplex 720; Shapurji 223/12; Madhowji 2,825; Fazulbhoy 960; Currimbhoy 490; Kastoorchand 1,510; Kohinoor 2,010; Crescent 272/8; Century 572/8; Bombay Dyeing 1,930; Cen. Mining 42/8; Katni Ordinary 347/8; Katni Defd 1,775; Cen India 2,710; Colaba 2,320; Coorla 980; David 807/8; Finlay 682/8; Shivrajpur 46/8; Bombay Burma 1,117/8; Bt. Burma Petro. 27/8; Bombay Tramway 780; Bombay Steam 480; Tata Ordinary 240; Tata Old Defd 1,175; Tata New Ordinary 120; Tata New Defd 565; Tata Hydro 1,430; Tata Bank 91; Tata Oil 430; Scindia Steam 40 pr; New India Insurance 67 pr; Jupiter Insurance 29 pr; British India Gen. Insurance 20 pr; Vulcan Insurance 12 pr.

The following are the closing rates of the New Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,630; Swan 785; Simplex 727/8; Madhowji 2,830; Fazulbhoy 967/8; Currimbhoy 472/8; Crescent 272/8; Kohinoor 2,020; David 800; Finlay 685; Kastoorchand 1,400; Century 560; Bombay Dyeing 1,925; Shapurji 227/8; Shivrajpur 46; Cen Mining 41; Alcock 850; Katni Ordinary 330; Katni Defd 1.740; Bombay Burma 1,055; Bt Burma Petro 27; Bombay Steam 465; Bombay Tramway 780; Tata Ordinary 237/8; Tata Defd 1.185; Tata New Ordinary 1115; Tata New Defd 550; Tata Hydro 1,430. Tata Bank 87/8. Tata Oil 420; New India Insurance 65; Scindia Steam 42; Jupiter Insurance 30.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 19.

There was very little business doing to-day in the market for jute mill shares, tone of the market being easier all round. Coals were steady without much inquiry in miscellaneous section there was generally more sellers than buyers for most stocks.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Aurrang 2 prem, Bocaro Ramgurm 28-4, Burrakur 51, Koradih West 12, Neetooria 19-12, North Laikdih 11-8, Patmochna 25.4, Panmohna 25-4, Pandaveswar 14-12, Singaran 17, Standard 73-8.

Jute:—Alliance 774 s.l., Anglo India 350, Auckland 513, Behar 3-4 pre, Budge Budge 675-8 s.l., Century 16-12, Craig 7.4, Fort Gloster 925, Fort William 524 s.l., Howrah 49 s.l., Kamarhatty 580, Kanknarrah 756 s.l., Lansdowne 438, North Brook 68, Reliance 48-8, Standard 635.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Navigation 46-8, Bengal Lakshmi Cotton 115 s.l., Bengal Bridges and Bolts 9-14 prem, Bengal Bras 1918 Calcutta Mettle Works 1-8, prem, Crome Tanning 3.12 prem, Chiveden Coke 16-8, Champaran Sugar 222, Dalta Chemicals 11-4, Dock Engineering 3-7 prem., enamelled Paint 15-1, Howrah Oil 47-12, Indian Standard Wagons 45 prem, Indo Burmah Tin 19, Jhajha Cement 16-12, Marshalls India, Ltd 17-4, Monarch Flour 12-4, Lew Savan Sugar 14, Orissa Cement 22, Peaces Slipway 17, Somaslipore Sugar 5.8 prem, Steel Products 14-12, Tata Industrial Bank 79 prem.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. 12 p.a.	Quotation sett to buyers.
	Rs			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Aug.	18%	220
Alliance Bk of Simla. Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug	17%	295
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	11%	94
Bank of Bombay	500		18%	2,230
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	17%	1,930
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12½	152
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12½	1,480
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	—	8%	59
Central Co-op Bk. Rs. 50	50	—	7%	52
National Financing	25	Feb.-Oct.	8%	26
The Tata Ind. Bk. Rs 71	75	—	—	91
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank	20	April-Oct.	15%	£78½
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	—	7%	101
Mercantile Bank				
" 12½ A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
" 12½ B	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	$ 125	—	33%	113
National Bank of India £12½	£25	—	20%	950

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½%	115
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	do.	6½%	570
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	6½%	111
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June.-Jan.	5 %	100
Chapermukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	4½%	80
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	50
Gunerat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5 %	85
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4½%	85
Jaikoi Narowal	100	—	4 %	90
Jind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	5 %	105
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100	—	5 %	105
Kapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug	6½%	575
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	—	4 %	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div:	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	Rs. 125	1,500
Alliance Cotton	100	—	7	100
Akola	100	—	5	125
By Cotton Manufg.	500	—	80	740
By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	90	1,930
Bombay United	250	—	25	1,222½
Bradbury Mills	250	—	50	425
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	28½	572½
Central India C.	500	May-Nov.	210	2,710
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	87½	430
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	50	500
Colaba Land & Mill	70	—	40	2,320
Coorla	1,00	Mar.-Sept.	75	980
Crescent	100	do.	25	272½
Currimbhoy	250	do.	20	490
David	250	do.	30	807½
Dawn	250	do.	30	420
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	15	325 xd
Emperor Edward	200	do.	95	932½
Fazulbhoy	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	960
Framjii Petit	250	May	75	1,030
Finlay Mills	1,000	April-Oct.	Nil.	682½
Gold Mohor	250	—	125	1,300
Globe	500	—	Nil.	125
Hindustan	100	—	140	1,100
Hyderabad	1,000	April Oct.	200	1,500
Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	12½	255
Indian Manufg.	1,000	—	100	800
Indo-China Mfg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	—	255
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	17½	300
Jamshedji Manufg.	150	Mar. Sept.	Nil.	100
Jowraj Bldgs	1,000	April Oct.	40	400½
Kastoorchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	1,510
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	100	1,670
Khatao	1,000	June.-Dec.	700	2,500
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	2,010
Lakhani Cotton	1,000	Mar -Aug	150	1,300
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Apr -Oct	125	2,825
Mathuradas Mills	500	—	100	1,100
Madras United	1,000	June.-Dec.	50	1,200
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,850
Marsr Samoon	1,000	do.	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	—	400	3,000
Nawab of Cambay	500	April-Oct.	20	400
New Great Eastern	200	—	30	455½
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct.	120	1,725
Pahadey	250	—	Nil	225
Pearl	250	—	55	675
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	870
Planet Mill	100	—	5	145
Premier	65	—	Nil	92½ prm
Presidency	125	Jan.-July	20	120
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	April-Oct.	100	850
Sassoon Silk	500	April	50	450
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	100	—	Nil.	223/12
Shollapore	1,000	do.	250	3,800
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	100	720
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	125	2,000
Swan	250	Oct.	Nil.	785
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	2,600
Tata	500	—	5½	1,355
Tata	100	—	6	425
Union Mill	500	—	—	400
Vishan Cotton	500	—	75	1,125
Western India	500	—	7	500
Mysore Spinning	1,000	—	150	715
	250	Feb.-Aug	100	625

PRESS COMPANIES

			Last Div. p.a.	
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs
Akbar	50	May	27	450
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	900
Bellary Dress	275	Aug.	10	100
Broach City	250	Oct.	20	150
Fort	475	Nov.	50	850
Godavery Valley	100	—	6	45
Harveyand Sabhpty	500	July	70	900
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	12	130
Jivanji Press	100	Aug.	15	135
Jumna Ginz. & P. Co. Ltd.	1,000	—	75	550
Karachi Press Co.	500	—	40	700
Mahmudpura Ots.	100	—	20	160
Mahuva	250	Oct.	Nil	195
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	155
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	200	1,300
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	70	800
New Bazar	500	Oct.	50	500
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	740
Rind	400	Nov.	Nil.	1,500
Surat City	200	Oct.	15	140
Velkart U. P. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	60	510

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Khandubhai Govindjee,

SWAMI-NARAYAN BUILDING,

Room No. 156, Third Bholwada, BOMBAY No. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div: Paid	Last Div. 12 p.a.	Quotation sett to buyers.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Andhra Valley O 600	1,000	—	4%	1,625
Andhra Valley P 600	1,000	—	4%	725
Ahmedabad Elec.	100	—	4%	202½
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	300
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20	100	August	—	4
Bamanqua	5	—	6%	3½
Back Bay Bath	50	—	6	50 nom.
Badham Pile	70	—	10	165
Baroda Trams Co.	100	Feb.-Aug	Nil.	60
Brick and Tile	100	—	Nil.	50
By. Burma T. Corports	125	—	25	1,117½
By. Burma T. Corports New Issue Rs	125	—	—	400 p.m
British Burma Petroleum	6	Mar.-Oct	—	27/8
By. Electric Supply P. and T. Co. Ltd. O.	210	—	6	104
B'by Ice Mfg.	110	—	10½	700
Bombay Flour Mill	40	—	2	16
Bombay Steam	500	Jan.-Aug.	150	2,050
Navigation Co.	250	Mar.-Sept. Oct.	12½ 6%	480 230
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement	10	—	2	57½
Central M. Co., Ltd.	10	—	6	42½
Empire of L. Life Rs. 50	500	April	42%	450
The Eastern	10	—	5%	22
Chemical Co. Dhuh.	14	—	Nil	50
Indian Cement Co.	250	—	25	765
Katni Cement	100	—	6	347½
	40	—	44½	1,775
	100	—	7½	166
Indian Cotton Oil Co.	100	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
	250	Dec.-July	7%	215
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	16	227½
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd.	50	Oct.	30%	195
Kemp & Co.	500	July	50	170
Kurramsee Landing Rs. 75	200	—	—	140
Maroba & Co.	100	July	6	80
McKenzies Ltd.	100	—	12	335
Marsland Price Co.	100	—	4%	84
Mazagaon Dock Co.	100	—	7½	75
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	25	225
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50	200	May	30%	550
Phillips & Co.	40	July	Nil.	42½
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	40	995
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	—	4	4 8-8
Sirdar Carbon Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	35%	117
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	—	6	100
Swadeshi Stores	100	Sept.	20%	150
	75	Sept.	6	240
Tata Ironsteel Co.	100	—	80	1,175
	250	Mar.-Sept.	65%	140
Tata Iron Or (Rs 30	75	—	—	120
" Dif (" 190	400	—	—	585
Tata Hydro Elec.	1,000	Jan.	8%	1,410
" Iron " Pref (second)	1,000	Jan.	7	9,000
Tata Hydro Deb.	10	—	100	1 prm.
Thacker & Co.	50	June	30%	270
Telephone Co.	50	—	8	300
Tata Oil Mills 50	100	—	—	430

1—Buy; 2—Sem D; Div. B —Nominal price premium

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their Circular, dated 24th July, 1919, state as follows:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue, is £86,198,105, a decrease of £352,660, as compared with last week's return.

The Ottawa Mint has been authorised by the Indian Government to sell immediate Teiegraphic Transfers upon India to an unlimited amount at the rate of one rupee for each 9.4168 grains of fine gold deposited. Thus the gold contents of one sovereign would purchase Rs. 12 In order to ascertain what it would cost merchants here to purchase such remittances via Ottawa, the difference between the present exchange and the normal gold par with the U. S. A. (where gold could be obtained) would have to be added to 1s. 8d. (12 rupees to the Sovereign). At to-day's U. S. A. exchange (438) the value would be about 1s./10.1/16. As a sequel to this arrangement the amount of India Council drawings offered for tender here has been reduced from 100 to 70 lakhs of rupees.

It is stated that the negotiations between the South African gold producers and the Government have materialised into an arrangement by which a portion of the output can be shipped abroad, and that a large consignment—some 50,000 ounces—will in consequence be shipped to the United States of America. The exchange with that country is at the present time so favourable to such a transaction, that the mine-owners will obtain much more value for their gold than if they were compelled to deliver it to the Bank of England at its buying price of 77s. 9d. per ounce standard, as during the war.

During the week gold to the value of 609,000 dollars, has been shipped or engaged for shipment from New York. Of this amount about one-half is for South America and the remainder for London and Paris.

SILVER.

The market has been firm throughout the week. The American exchange showed great strength, but this has not been the principal cause, as the price of silver in America has been adjusted almost exactly to its movements. The chief cause has been a shortage of silver stocks in this country, and the difficulty of replenishing them, owing to a demand for prompt remittances to China. In these circumstances, after the 21st instant, silver for two months' delivery was at a discount compared to that for cash delivery, instead of a premium as it had previously commanded.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees).

Notes in Circulation, June 30, 16,276, July 7,16,242; July 15, 16,390.

Silver Coin and Bullion in India, June 30, 4,450; July 7, 4,419; July 15, 4,503.

Silver Coin and Bullion out of India, June 30, 200; July 7, 200; July 15, 200.

Gold Coin and Bullion in India, June 30 1,769; July 7, 1,774; July 15, 1,779.

Gold Coin and Bullion out of India, June 30, nil; July 7, nil; July 15, nil.

Securities (Indian Government), June 30, 1,608; July 7, 1,608; July 15, 1,608.

Securities (British Government), June 30, 8,249; July 7, 8,250; July 15, 8,250.

The coinage during the week ending 15th instant, amounted to 153 lakhs of rupees.

The stock in Shanghai on the 19th July consisted of about 17,850,000 ounces in sycee and 12,200,000 dollars, as compared with about 20,400,000 ounces in sycee and 12,200,000 dollars on the 12th instant. The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 5s. 6d. the tael. Quotations for bar silver per ox. std.

July 18.—54.1/4d. cash 54.3/8d. 2 mos.
July 21.—54.1/4d. cash 54.5/16d. 2 mos.
July 22.—54.3/8d. cash 54.5/16d. 2 mos.
July 23.—54.9/16d. cash 54.3/8d. 2 mos.
July 24.—54.7/8d. cash 54.5/8d. 2 mos.
Average.—54.462d. cash 54.400d. 2 mos.
Bank Rate.—5 per cent.
Bar Gold P. oz. std., 77/9.

The quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are 5/8d. and 1/4d., respectively, above those fixed a week ago.

BOMBAY PUBLIC COMPANIES

PORT CANNING AND L. I. COMPANY.

The annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited, was held on Wednesday, at the Company's registered office, at Forbes Street, Bombay, under the presidency of Mr. M. Nissim.

The Directors' report for the year ended 30th April, 1919, showed that the Ryots' debts now stood at Rs. 4,94,423, showing a further reduction of Rs. 1,27,478 over the previous year's outstandings. The position of the Company had therefore, strengthened considerably, and with the resources at their disposal the Directors were now able to recommend payment of the largest dividend ever declared, viz., Rs. 50 per share. The Directors trusted that the results of the year 1918-19 would thus be considered very satisfactory.

The land under cultivation in the Estates had decreased by 948 beghas due to the inroads of the river in some parts, and tracts here and there having gone out of cultivation. During the year, 2,665 beghas were bought in by the Company at auction sales in execution of decrees against ryots for payment of their dues. The purchase cost, aggregating Rs. 15,935, has been as usual debited to Land Leases Purchase Account.

Salamy collections amounted to Rs. 11,662, which sum, along with Rs. 1,220 representing the unclaimed and forfeited thirty-eighth dividend, had been placed to the credit of the Reserve Fund Account.

The Directors, the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta and Mr. Iswardas Luximdas who were due to retire were re-elected, and the appointments of Messrs. E. D. Haskell and F. R. Wadia as directors, were confirmed.

MANMAR MANUFACTURING CO.

The thirty-seventh annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Manmar Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held on Wednesday at the Company's registered office 73, Medows Street, under the presidency of Mr. Laljee Shivjee.

The Directors' report for the year ended 30th June 1919, showed that the profit for the year was Rs. 38,632-1-2, to which sum was added the previous year's balance of Rs. 2,645-0-10 making an aggregate of Rs. 41,277-2-0.

The Directors proposed to appropriate the above sum as follows:—

To transfer to the Depreciation of Machinery account Rs. 5,801-9-2; to transfer to the Depreciation of Buildings account Rs. 3,627-7-0; to pay a Dividend on 1,400 shares at Rs. 20 per share Rs. 28,000; to pay a Bonus to the Company's Employees Rs 900; to pay a Compassionate allowance to the widow of a menager died by Fire Rs. 1,000; to carry forward Rs. 1,868-1-10; Rs. 41,337-2-0.

The Directors recommended to pay Rs. 1,000 to the widow of Chalisgaon, manager who died by fire, but the shareholders in the meeting increased the sum and resolved to pay her Rs. 1,250 instead of Rs. 1,000.

The Director Mr. Girdharlal Harilal Mehta who was due to the retire was re-elected.

DEATH OF A BENE ISRAEL.

The coroner concluded the inquest touching the death of a Beni-Israel Jew, Ezekiel Abraham, night duty fitter chargeman on the Port Trust Railway, who was found murdered on the Sewree Cross Road on the 5th instant.

The deceased's brother Jacob Abraham stated in his evidence that he suspected Cowasji and Ismael because the deceased told him that they had a grudge against him, as they wanted the post which he also wanted. Witness had no clue to the persons who had murdered his brother. He had been in the C.I.D. for 1½ years on Rs. 22 per month. Their family estate was worth Rs. 30 thousand, but it had been mortgaged.

The widow of the deceased stated the deceased had never told her or anyone else in her hearing, that he had enemies in the workshop. The deceased and Jacob his brother had some trouble about something in the office of the latter.

Assistant Loco. Foreman, F. A. Walton said, there was no vacancy in the office, by which the deceased could have got a promotion, and no one in the workshop would gain anything by his death.

Dr. W. Nunan, the Police Surgeon said, the cause of death was multiple injuries including cut throat, inflicted with a sharp, heavy instrument, such as axe, probably curved.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries inflicted on the head and neck by person or persons not yet discovered.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 19.

S S Tanfield—Pottinger—Rangoon, Aug. 8.
S S Alesia—Stephen—Rangoon, Aug. 8
Aug. 20.
S S Bandra—Wiggun—Busreh, Aug. 13.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 20.

S S City of Chester—Brown—Liverpool etc.
The following vessel obtained its portclearance yesterday.
S S City of Karachi—Brown—Liverpool.
The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Saigon Maru for Kobe etc.
Steamer Dilwara for China.
Steamer Tanfield for Antwerp etc.
S S Tanfield:—The B I S N Company's steamer Tanfield, 2,775 tons, Captain R R Pottinger, arrived in harbour on Tuesday, from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on 8th instant.
S S Alesia:—The B I S N Company's steamer Alesia, 3,228 tons, Captain J Stephen, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on 8th instant.
S S Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, 1,877 tons, Captain W Wiggun, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 13th instant.
S S City of Karachi:—The City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3,571 tons, Captain J Brown, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday 20th August 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Havildar	N F	N F	..T M & Co
B Unkai Maru	Kobe	30-8-19	..N Y K
C & R Luson			
Maru	Kobe	22-8-19	..O S K
D & E			
Emmayistes	Hull,	20-8-19	..Graham & Co
F Kelms	Hull	N F	..Graham & Co
Offside			
G Dwarka	N F	N F	..M M & Co
H Vergemere	N F	N F	..D Khandwari
I Ismaila	N F	N F	..M M & Co
K Aras	N F	N F	..S W & Co
L Purnea	N F	N F	..M M & Co
M Wisley	N F	N F	..Graham & Co
N Cenrose	Hull	N F	..Graham & Co
P Isle Of Lewis	Hull	N F	..Graham & Co
Q Banka	Bangkok	20-8-19	..G A & Co
30 ton crane			
Q Ultopia	N F	N F	..H S Shushtary & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Netravati	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Oporto	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Ponani	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Satrungi	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Saraswati	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Sabarmati	Marmagoa	16-8-19	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Onda	Bassein	N F	..
2 Boats of Akita Maru	..	..	..N Y K
3 Kowet	..	..	..T M & Co
5 Pandua	Zanzibar	N F	..M M & Co
8 Shustar	Jedlah	22 8-19	..H S Shustary
9 Abydas	N F	N F	..M M & Co
10 & 11 Rheinfels	London	28-8-19	..Graham & Co
12 Nankin	London	30-8-19	..M M & Co
14 Lhasa	Karachi	21-8-19	..M M & Co
16 Kasara	N F	N F	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Himalaya	Marseilles	N F	..M M & Co
2 Chaldina	Busra	N F	..M M & Co
3 Cocanada	Busreh	20-8-19	..M M & Co
4 Kardanis	Suez	22-8-19	..D R I M
5 Kandahar	Calcutta	N F	..W & A G & Co
6 Margha	Karachi	N F	..M M & Co
7 Circassia	Liverpool	24-8-19	..W & A G & Co
9 Karagola	E & S Africa	27-8-19	..M M & Co
10 Barpeta	N F	N F	..M M & Co
11 Diyatalawa	Hull	22-8-19	W & A G & Co
12 Dilwara	Shanghai	28-8-19	..M M & Co
13 Soudan	London	23-8-19	..M M & Co
17 Varsova	Busra	21-8-19	..M M & Co
Offside Jetty end	Basra Busra	24-8-19	..M M & Co
Mustra	Busra	28-8-19	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK STATION.

Courland	Marmagoa	N F	..K N & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Gaeda	7703	8 days	..M M & Co
War Isis	2231	2 days	..D R I M

ETS.

Aug. 20.

S S Nankin for London—5 bales sheep skins Abdoola Husein; 50 bales hemp Moorlidhar Gavrishanker; 55 cwts turmeric Jagjiwandas Narayan; 18 cwts cardamams 50 cwts turmeric 50 cwts pepper The Asian Overseas Trading Co; 100 cases butter Napier Trading Co; 125 cwts ginger Rajan Meherally; 40 cwts ginger Esmaila Rahimtoola & Sons; 2,000 cwts linseed 2,106 cwts cotton seed L & F Barraclough & Co.
S S Rheinfels for London—4,981 cwts myrabollams Holland Bombay Trading Co; 5,062 cwts copra Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 6,003 cwts copra K M Nathoo; 4,000 cwts cotton seed L & F Barraclough & Co.
S S Sondon for London—3,117 cwts linseed L & F Barraclough & Co.

P. O. BOX 888, BOMBAY.

Full Jewelled Lever Watch

SQUARE OR OCTAGON.

Silver case	.. ..	Rs. 25
9 ct. Gold	.. ..	,, 45
14 ct. ,,	.. ..	,, 57
18 ct. ,,	.. ..	,, 70

Guaranteed for 5 Years.

Kasanji Dayalji Desai

Watch and Clock Dealer,

144, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

S S Circassia for Liverpool—200 bales oily cotton fly Bhavanji Karsandas & Co.
S S Reims for Hull—1,400 cwts linseed oil cakes 300 cwts groundnut cakes E P Wagle & Co; 6,500 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros.
S S War Isis for Hull—10,010 cwts myrabollams D B Khan & Co.
S S Unkai Maru for Kobe—200 bales cotton Lakhamsey Damji & Co; 400 bales cotton Mirajmal Motilal & Co; 200 bales cotton Narandas V Dossa; 100 bales cotton Bruel & Co; 41 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Cursetji Bomanji & Co; 300 bales cotton Patel Bros; 100 bales cotton Hukmichand Rambhagat; 600 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 600 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.
S S Saigon Maru for Kobe—500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.
S S Unkai Maru for Osaka—700 bales cotton Nishimatsu & Co; 700 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha; 400 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton Hukmichand Rambhagat & Co.
S S Saigon Maru for Osaka—500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.
S S Unkai Maru for Yokkaichi—400 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 900 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
S S Unkai Maru for Yokohama—300 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.
S S Unkai Maru for Nagasaki—400 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha.
S S Unkai Maru for Moji—800 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
S S Dilwara for Shanghai—400 bales cotton grey twist David Sassoon & Co; 700 bales cotton grey twist 215 bales cotton Cursetji Bomanji & Co.
S S Dilwara for Hongkong—1,000 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1,300 bales cotton grey twist David Sassoon & Co; 300 bales cotton grey twist Cursetji Bomanji & Co.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 20.

S S City of Chester from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon & Co—21 cases locks; 3 bags 130 cases rivets; 37 cases bolts; 7 cases hosiery; 7 cases lead pipes; 3 cases 200 bundles steel tubes; 10 cases T C hoops; 45 cases glass; 386 cases 50 boxes window glass; 5 bales carpets; 50 bundles Y M sheets; 22 crts 5 Hhds 1 ck 1 case E'ware; 7 cases wrenches; 138 bundles shovels; 2 nos copper plates; 2 cases tinned sheets; 18 cases biscuits; 97 bales printing paper; 2 cases copper rivets and washers; 325 d/s oil; 10 cases bottles, 32 d/s bleaching powder; 10 bundles copper sheets; 2 cases chocolate; 2,500 boxes tin plates; 161 bales cordage; 1,525 boxes 386 cases soap; 56 cases toilet soap; 13 cases zanbuk; 14 cases 2 d/s elect cable; 2 bales woolen and cotton tissues; 20 cases glycerine; 259 bundles galvd corr sheets; 43 bales paper; 20 cases glass jars table sats; 24 bundles iron bars; 3 cases tinned provision; 4 cases crows; 32 cases 50 kegs nails; 20 casks unglazed paving tiles; 6 bales woolen and cotton piecegoods; 2 casks galvd gas tubes; 4 cases stationery; 22 cases colour; 8 bales 1 case twine; 29 bales canvas; 2 cases handkerchief; 9 bales dyed collins; 7 cases elect lamp; 5 cases drugs; 4 cases cotton handkerchief; 131 cases 28 bales cotton piecegoods; 1 case 14 bales woolen piecegoods; 28 cases 10 bales cotton goods; 8 bundles y metal; 12 cases y m sheeting; 10 d/s disinfectant; 150 d/s imitation tarpentine; 2 cases woolens; 11 cases cotton and woolen shirtings; 10 d/s cement; 420 bags fire clay; 100 casks red lead; 7 cases cocoa and chocolate; 8 cases dryed cottons; 4 cases piecegoods; 33 cases cotton yarn; 166 pieces 20 bundles 315 nos steel plates; 6 singles black tubes; 11 cases hoppery; 2,000 fire bricks 84 kegs 3 cases bolts and rivets; 50 pieces 4,817 bundles steel sheets; 17 brls salammoniac; 210 cases slates; 8 bales bleached cottons; 148 bales 98 cases cottons; 11 bales yarn; 60 cases piece dyed cottons; 450 nos. 2,355 pieces c i r w pipes; 2 cases 26 bales dyed cotton yarn; 32 cases cotton reels; 36 single galvd tubes; 2 cases twills; 5 cases cotton handkerchief and ball; 286 c i cisterns; 900 pieces c i pipes; 22 bundles 50 pieces galvd steel sheets; 30 bundles galvd sheets; 94 brls lub oil; 15 cases cocoa; 54 bundles steel; 240 bundles 140 pieces sheets; 81 brls pitch; 60 brls cool pitch; 15 pieces steel slabs; 32 d/s magnesium chloride; 24 d/s solid magnesium chloride; 10 Hhd 61 cases wine; 2 Hhds 10 casks whisky; 2,326 cases 95 cases spirits; 380 Hhds 10 H/hhds ale; 11 cases brown sugar of lead; 250 cases soda crystals; 10 cases stout; 50 cases beer; 7 bales cotton and mohoir piecegoods; 4 cases brassware; 104 bundles 227 loose black sheets; 19 cases calcium chloride; 288 cases caustic soda; 34 cases muriate of ammonia; 450 bags soda ash; 96 cases cigarettes; 150 bundles y m brazars; 2 cases tobacco; 2 cases toilet preps; 3 cases confectionery; 160 casks china clay; 40 bundles steel hoops.
S S Shingo Maru:—The N Y K steamer Shingo Maru left Hongkong for Singapore, (Westward bound) on 16th instant.

Krishnalal Ramakunt Sharma.

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If you are losing money in business, shares, cotton, silver, yarn, linseed, etc., come to us and we will forcast you the daily truthful fall and rise all over India by our prayers and mantras and assist you to recoup your losses.

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"SPECIAL TREATMENT"—Rs. 10 PER DAY.

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Antifat, Cancer, Hydrocele, Piles, Elephantiases, Varicocele, Harnia, Fistula, Tumor, Paralysis, Asthma, Diabetes, Consumption, Female skin and eyes diseases. Hours 7 to 9 a.m., and p.m. Advice Fee Rs. 2 (Two only) consulting Physician and Electro-Homeopath.

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No 9, 3rd Bholvada, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.

NOTICES AGAINST SATYAGRAHIS

HEARING ADJOURNED TO 10TH SEPTEMBER.

On the application made in chambers by the vakils representing the Barristers and vakils of Ahmedabad against whom notices have been issued by the High Court of Bombay under its Disciplinary Jurisdiction to show cause why they should not be suspended or removed from practice on account of their being signatories to the Satyagraha pledge, the Chief Justice adjourned the date of the hearing of the notices to the 10th of September.

POONA ASSAULT CASE.

EX-HIGH COURT OFFICER IN TROUBLE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

In this case the complainant James H. Imrie a retired Railway servant of the G. I. P. Ry. Co. charged Mr. M. Conway, a retired Commissioner etc. of the Bombay High Court, with offences under Sections 307, 323, 504 and 506, I. P. C. Mr. Conway and his wife also filed several complaints against Mr. Imrie under Sections 147, 323, 342, 341, 352, 355, 426, 448, 506 and 509 of the I. P. C. All these complaints were filed on the 2nd December, 1918, but as Mr. Imrie's complaint was filed an hour before Mr. Conway's his complaint was taken up first. For several months the case was heard by Rao Bahadur Mudliar, Special Magistrate of the First Class Poona Cantonment, and as Mr. Conway was dissatisfied with the attitude assumed by the magistrate towards him and also in view of the inordinately long time the case had taken owing to the brief hearings which the magistrate could afford to give to the cases, he applied to the High Court under Section 526 of the Cr. P. C for transfer of all the cases to any stipendiary European or Indian Magistrate whom the High Court thought fit. A Rule having been granted, it came on for hearing on the 5th June last before a Bench, consisting of the Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt, who after hearing Mr. D. R. Patwardhan for the applicant and the Government Pleader with Mr. Coyaji for the opponent, passed the following order:—The Court directs the magistrate to commit the accused to the Court of Session in case 383 and directs the magistrate to issue processes in the complaints filed by the petitioner and his wife and to proceed forthwith with the hearing." The case having been committed to the Court of Session, it came on for hearing on the 6th August before Mr. P. E. Percival, Bar.-at-Law, I.C.S., and Sessions Judge of Poona and a Jury. The jury having unanimously found the accused "not guilty" and as assessors two of whom were of opinion that the accused was not guilty of offences under Sections 323, 504 and 506 I. P. C. as the evidence for the prosecution was unbelievable and the other three being of opinion that the accused was not guilty, there being no direct evidence of these offence, the Sessions Judge delivered the following judgment:—"Agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury I direct that the accused be acquitted and discharged in respect of the offence under Section 307, I. P. C. In respect of the offences under Sections 504 and 506 it is sufficient I think to say that the evidence about the insults and intimidation is in my opinion too vague to warrant a conviction. I agree therefore with the opinion of the members of the jury as Assessors and acquit the accused of the charges under these sections also. There remains the charge under Section 323, simple hurt. This is the charge on which in my opinion there is most ground for doubt, as it is clear that there was a dispute between the parties and that the complainant has bruises on his left eye and his left forearm as the medical evidence shows. The medical evidence however indicates that the injuries were slight and even as to this charge there is some doubt because the complainant says that Constable No. 1445 was present when the blows were struck, while this constable says that he was not present at the striking of the blows, but only saw the marks afterwards.

TWO VIEWS.

The gentlemen of the jury as Assessors have given their opinions that the accused is not guilty of this offence either. Two of them say definitely that they disbelieve the prosecution evidence, while the other three simply say that they would acquit the accused because there is no direct evidence of the beating. It is unnecessary to decide which of these two slightly different views is correct, as they equally lead to the conclusion that the accused should be acquitted. Agreeing therefore with the opinion of all the members of the jury as Assessors I acquit the accused under Section 323 of the I. P. C. also. It has come out in the evidence that the accused's party have filed five complaints against the present complainant which have not yet been decided. I do not know anything about the merits or facts of those complaints, but I think it right and just to note that I do not consider that it should be taken as an inference from the acquittal of the accused in this case that the contrary charges against the present complainant are probably true. The only inference that I would be disposed to draw from the evidence which has come before me is that more has grown out of this incident than its intrinsic importance demands. For this growth of the matter into a big case however, the present complaint is primarily responsible because he charged the present accused under Section 307 with attempt to murder. It may however be that there has been some suggestion of the incident on both sides. With these remarks I direct that the accused be acquitted and discharged. I may say that, in any event, I do not believe in the charge against him of an attempt to murder."
Mr. Bunter, Public Prosecutor, with Mr. Jehangir Messman for the complainant.
Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Bar.-at-Law, with Mr. Frank Dracott for the accused.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES OF THE RS. 2,60,650.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 19.

Mr. Rustomji Dorabji, the proprietor of the Wellington Thoatre, has brought a suit in the High Court of Madras, for damages to the extent of Rs. 2,60,650 against Raja Venugopal Bahadur, owner of the site of the said cinema-theatre and Mr. W. H. Nurse, Agent of Raja Venugopal, for having maliciously and without reasonable probable cause preferred criminal proceedings, against him (Mr. Sorabji), in the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Georgetown, for alleged cheating and in the High Court sessions for alleged cheating, forgery and fabricating false evidence, inasmuch as Mr. Rustomji has seriously suffered in mind, body and reputation.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 21ST OF AUGUST, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

PRIZE COURT MATTER.

Prize Court No. 1-14—J C G Brown, The Secretary of State for India in Council v The German Rheimfels and Cargo, Parties concerned.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

102-17—Madhowji K & Ch, Waghji Ramdas and anr v. Cooverji Madan, Purnanand and Cl, Part heard, For postponement.

1354-18—Matu J and M, Haji Mahomed Taki Dhedusti v Thacker Mathuradas Manji Valji, Mulla and M.

1275-18—Payne and Co, H J Billimoria and Co a firm v Sardar Saheb Jhanda Singh, Malvi M R and Co.

1074-17—N C Dalal, Nanalal Morarji Dave v Nakrabhai Juthabhai Shaw and Co, M B Chothia.

1148-18—Mulji and Tha, Vinayack Shantaram Pandurang v Radhabai widow, Daph F and D.

630-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Chimaniram Motilal a firm v Messrs Sankalchand Ratanchand a firm, Moti and Devi.

694-16—Matubhai J and M, The Bombay Banking Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Rupchand Saroopchand, Kharas & Co.

481-18—Kharas and Co, Dominic M D Cruz and ors v Anandrao Dayanath Kirtiker and anr, Dubash and Co.

1048-18—Edg G W and Co, Nazar Abdulla Dharamsey v K Mistry alias Kalekhiuf Vazirkhan Master, Motichand and D.

1465-19—Bhai K and G, Desai Vanechand Rajpal and ors v Lakhmichand Manekchand, Edg G W and Co.

1101-18—Khambatta and Co, Amarchand Hasarimal and Co a firm v Nazar Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsey, Sme B and Co.

1597-18—Khambatta and Co, Sukhia Hazarimal and Co a firm v Nazar Abdulla Meherally Dharamsi, Sme B and Co

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

1478-19—Khan L and M, Jerup Jethaji and Co a firm v Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy.

1863-19—Unwalla P and P. Chimanlal Harjivandas and Co a firm v Ranchod H Shah and Co a firm.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

FOR DISMISSAL.

759-18—Mulla and M, Abdul Aziz Kazmani v Messrs Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons a firm, Edg G W and Co.

1552-19—Mulla and M, Sha Kanji Khodidas v VoraSarafalli Mulla Tyaballi, Patel and Eze.

1935-18—Khandwalla and Co, Ambaram Motichand a firm v Mafatlal Jamnadas a firm, Daph F and D.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

119-19—Payne and Co, Burjor Kaikhosru Allblass and ors v Darashaw Framji Plumber and anr, Wadia G and Co, Shroff and D.

128-16—Edg G W and Co, Hiralal Waghji Goghari v The Gujerat Railway and Co Ltd, Little and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

832-17—Mehta D and L, Parashram Lakshmanji Jaji a firm v Shivji Looverji and Co a firm, Mulla and M.

1117-18—Bhai K and G, Meghji Lakhmidas v Lalchand Damodhar a firm, Mulla and M.

546-18—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Radhakisson Ramjivan a firm, Jamsedji R & D.

1513-18—Bhaishanker K & G, Vasanji Sons and Co. a firm v. Ramchandra Ramvallabh a firm, Payne & Co.

1168-18—Daphtary F and D, Joharsing Dolatram a firm v. Ratilal Lakmidas a firm, Purshotamrai & Co.

82-18—Dastur & Co., Damji Dharsey and ors v. Ratanchand Dayachand & ors, Daphtary F & D, Motichand and D.

1028-17 Vachha and Co., Bai Durga widow v. Shrinivas Shivchandrai & anr, N C Dalal.

210-18—Unwalla P & P, Ruttonsey Premji v. Prangovind Shivprasad and ors, Bhai K & G, Raghavaya N & Co., Nanu H & Co.

417-18—Metha D & L, Pedro Rego Fourtado v. Vallabdas Nathabhai, Shroff and D.

1021-18—Mehta D & L, Messrs P M Goolmahomed and Co. a firm v. Messrs G Molini & Co. a firm, Jamsetjee R & D.

1547-18—Puranand & Co., Messrs Vireshwar Ramji a firm v. Sha Harakhchand Rupchand a firm, Soonderdas & Co.

476-18—Bhai K & G, Mangoomal Jethanand a firm v. Ratanchand Gulabumal & anr, Jamsetji R & D.

S C Ct 1604-20879-18—Girdhardas Harakhji and anr v. Chhagonlal and anr, Jamsetji B & D.

S C Ct 1110-20925-18—Bhimji and Co., Abdullabhai Mahomeddalli & anr v. M A Palherni, Metha D and L.

1309-17—Payne & Co., Abdul Hussein Tyebally v. Vohra Miya Saheb Jeewabhoy Cumroodin & ors, Mer K & Co., Jam R & D, Edg G W & Co., Little & Co.

12-18—Jam R & D, Essabhai Shaik Heptoolla v. Abdul Hoosein Tyabally & ors, Payne & Co., Edg G W & Co., Mer K & Co.

In Re Arbn Act IX of 1899, Payne & Co., Abdul Hussein Tyebally Rangwalla v. Ajabshaw Mulla Abdul Hoosein & ors, Parties Concerned.

556-18—Madh K & C, Dhanji Mowji a firm v. Vallabhdas Naranji a firm, Bhimji & Co.

915-18—Edg G W & Co., Gangaram Chhabildas a firm v. Manilal Parbhalal a firm, Daph F & D.

99-18—Ard H D & Co., Jethabhoy Kallianji v. Gopaldas Kuverji a firm, Madh K & Ch.

1004-18—Vachha and Co, Manji Hirji and Co a firm v The New Mahalaxmi Oil Mills Co a firm, Payne and Co.

1385-18—Edg G W and Co, Buchoomiya Joosubmiya v Dwarkanath Harischandra and ors, Daph F and D.

1212-18—Craigie B and C, Manchershaw Cursetji Khan Saheb v Sorabji Framji Kathoke, Forbes and Co.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

BOMBAY MEETING.

A meeting of members of the Bombay Natural History Society took place on Wednesday.

The election of the following 13 new members since the last meeting was announced:—Major G. C. Campbell, Meerut; Mrs. E. H. A. Nicolas, Barabanki; Major H. E. Lawrence, I.A., Hyderabad, Deccan; Mr. B. C. A. Allen, Calcutta; Captain J. H. Boag, M.C., R.A.M.C., Jhansi; Mr. F. Thomas, Bombay; Dr. C. L. Digby Roberts, Kalimpong; Mr. E. W. Butler, Dooars; Mrs. W. Priestley, Bombay; Mr. A. A. Phillipe, Mianwali, Punjab; Dr. Ida Colthurst, Calcutta; Capt. M. S. Harvey-Jones, Mhow, and Capt. J. S. McLellan, Poona.

Since the last meeting of the Society a considerable number of specimens have been received and many of them are new to the collections. H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar continues to send in two skins and skulls of black buck a month, and it is hoped in course of time to be able to describe from these skins the seasonal change in this animal. The Rev. Wormald has presented two skulls of the Persian Gazelle from Mesopotamia, one with horns measuring 15 inches, which is second on the list in Rowland Ward's Records of Big Game. Two boxes of skins from Sir P. Z. Cox and Major Cheesman have just arrived. As these boxes were sent off many months ago and were considered to be lost as they had not turned up their arrival is all the more welcome, more especially as they contain two Gerbils and several birds, which we much wanted. From Mesopotamia also Major Logan Home has sent us 26 bird skins, a Levautine Viper and a Speckle-bellied Racer, while Lt.-Col. Peile has sent a similar snake and some lizards and Capt. FitzGerald a Javelin Sand Boa.

From Capt. Ingoldby, R.A.M.C., to whom we have several times been indebted for numerous specimens from Mesopotamia, we have now received an interesting little collection from Bonder-i-gar near the Caspian. This collection consists of several glass snake lizards, two of which are alive, a living Caspian tortoise and a number of bird skins, including pheasants and partridges very similar to our home birds.

SPECIMENS FROM VARIOUS THEATRES OF WAR.

It is interesting to note that our Society has now received specimens from every front on which the Indian Army has served during the War with the exception of France, Macedonia and Siberia.

Coming nearer home, we have received from Capt. Ticehurst 8 desert fruit bats from Karachi, a species hitherto unrepresented in the collection. From Manipur Mr. J. P. Mills has sent a Manipur Red-bellied Squirrel and an Assam Bamboo Rat, while Dr. Malcolm Smith in Siam contributes 4 tortoises new to the collection and Dr. H Marshall, Rangoon, a number of snakes. The Trivandrum Museum have sent a further consignment of Palm squirrels, which is most welcome and Mr. Lindgren a tree mouse and four young in spirit and a white-bellied rat skin while Mrs. Jackson's small collection of snakes from Tura, Garo Hills, contains some interesting specimens.

Minor contributions were also received from Major K. G. Gharpurey, Col. Merewether, Capt. A. L. Mackenzie, Messrs. Newcome, Cameron, Hopkins, T. Davis and M. L. Deshpande.

Special attention must be called to two new rodents, collected by Col. Hotson which are now exhibited and are shortly to be described in the "Journal." The first example of the Genus "Calomyscus," to which they belong was obtained by the late Mr R. B. Woosnam, when he went with Col. A. C. Bailward on his sporting trip from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian, at Mala-i-Mir, 17 miles north-east of Ahwaz. This Genus belong to a primitive group of the Muridae which, with the exception of "Cricetus" (Hamisters) and "Mystromys", is entirely American and Malagasy (i.e. Madagascar) This group have biserial teeth, i.e., teeth with two series of tubercles on the molars, which are also narrower and weaker, than in the old world group where the molars have 3 tubercles. Even when the molars are worn the enamel ridges show a distinct difference between the two groups. The nearest ally to this little animal is the North American Plains and Wood mice (Peromiyscus).

A paper on "The Power of Scent in Wild Animals," by Mr. E. C. Stuart Baker was read and then the meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the contributors.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD ANNUAL GATHERING.

The 14th annual gathering of the Israelite Brotherhood, was held the other day, in the Institution's premises, at Byculla, when Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar.-at-Law, presided. A very large number of members and several lady and gentleman guests were presen:

The report for the year 1918, was read by Mr. M. A. Moses, hony. general secretary, which showed the work, the institution had done during the year. The independant hall acquired by them since last year was a great boon to them wherein all the functions of the institution are being successfully conducted, but yet they felt the place inadequate and are anxious to occupy larger premises as soon as funds permit. The number of members has been steady, there being 145 on the roll compared to 147 of the previous year. During the year, they had one more patron and two life members. A branch of the Society has been opened at Thana. There were 24 meetings held in the year, under report, when a number of interesting religious and social subjects were discussed, and in spite of the inadequacy of place, two public lectures were arranged which were well-attended. A public lecture was also delivered at Poona. The library is making excellent progress and the efforts made to collect books chiefly on Jevish Religion and Literature are being crowned with success through the co-operation of the Gate of Mercy Synagogue. The reading room has been kept attractive by a nummer of periodicals. The Hebrew and Jewish History Classes are making a steady progress. Another most useful work undertaken by the members of the Brotherhood was the voluntary assistance rendered by them during the influenza epidemic. The finance of the society was satisfactory though more funds are urgently needed to develop the activities of the Brotherhood.

The president then made an instructive and impressive speech, after which a donation of Rs. 50, was made by Mr. D. Abraham of Thana. The president Mr. M. R. Jayakar, also promised a donation of Rs. 100, to the Brotherhood.

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of Bombay Natural History Society at 6 p.m. at Society's Rooms.
Public Meeting at Hira Bag, Cowasji Patel Tank Road, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) to protest against Vagaries of Water Department.
Gymkhana Mud Sports. Marine Lines Maidan, 5-30 p.m.
Convocation of the Bombay University, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, Aug. 22.

Quarterly General Meeting, Bombay Presidency Women's Council 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), Science Institute, Mayo Road, H. E. Lady Lloyd presiding.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	20 30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7 15	18 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi Express	8 30	7 0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

Domestic Occurrence.

REQUIEM MASS.

A Mass will be said for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Cecilia Godinho D'Souza, on the first anniversary of her demise, tomorrow, 22nd August, at 7-15 a.m., at St. Francis Xavier's Church, at Dadul, Bombay and a Requiem High Mass, at 7 a.m., at the Church of our Lady of Immaculate Conception, at Poona. Relatives and friends will please accept this intimation.

CITY'S DEATH ROLL.

On Tuesday there was one attack and no death from plague,—no attack and no death from small-pox and one death from cholera, in the City. The total number of deaths from all causes was 128 as against 91 on the corresponding day of last year.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Mr. St. Phadnis will conduct a class in Mr. Tilak's "Gita Rahasya" to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL

The quarterly general meeting of the above Council will be held at 5.30 p.m., to-morrow, at the Council's Office, Science Institute, Mayo Road, Bombay, when her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd will preside.

TELEGRAPH NOTICES.

The General Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Company, Ltd., reports following delays in transit on cablegrams:—
Bombay to London:—Full rate—two day. Deferred—three and a half days.
London to Bombay:—Full rate—one day. deferred—two days.

GOCUL ASTMI GATHERING OF MILL HANDS

Under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha a gathering of mill-hands' was held at Parbhadevi. The Sabha had arranged an interesting programme in celebrating the anniversary of Shri Krishna's burth. Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji presided. Mr. S. K. Bole delivered an address on "Evils of superstition and spread of disease."

A MUNIFICIENT GIFT.

At the Telang anniversary meeting held on Tuesday the 19th July at Hirabag under the auspices of the Goud Saraswat Brahman Mitra Mandal presided over by Mr. D. G. Padhye, Mr. Majarkar, the president of the Mandal, announced that a liberal donation of one lakh was proposed to be given by Mr. Vishnu Janardan Shirolkar for a Mahajanwadi or a public building for the use of the Goud Saraswat Brahman Community. The donor was present. It is hoped that a Trust will be created in due course and the work of construction will be undertaken as soon as a suitable site is procured for the purpose.

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Who has not read this prominent poster put up by our Temperance friends in various parts of the Town? Is it not meant to keep away the ever-sweating workmen from the drink devil? Truly, this kind of propagandist work acts as an eye-opener to many; and there are people, who are favourably influenced by the constant reading of this poster. But Sir, if our mill-hands need this constant reminder and conspicuous warning, how much greater is the need to put up similar posters at the different entrances to the Share market at the present moment! For, Sir,

(1) What is the nature of the business transacted there at present?
(2) Is it not mostly Budla?
(3) And is it not chiefly speculative?
(4) Are not young and old, employers and employees, students and peons, drawn to it in considerable numbers?
(5) Does not the market give a glimpse of the share mania of the sixties?
(6) And did not that crash ruin hundreds and thousands?
(7) Can we forget the bitter lessons of that crisis?
(8) Will not the present speculation on the Share Market lead to the road to ruin?
(9) What is the view of the sane and sober Brokers and Investors of Bombay?
(10) Will they not boldly and timely come forward and save hundreds of people from the sharks of the Share market?

Let the shades of Premchund, Camaji and the rest depart, and let the spirit of Nowroji Furdonji and Dinshaw Petit reappear, and save the Share market and its clients from inevitable ruin!—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.
54, Apollo Street, Aug. 19.

ECHO OF THE MALI CASE.

NO BELL TO BE RUNG.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

On Wednesday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, delivered judgment in the case in which Major F. J. W. Porter, R.A.M.C., applied for a notice upon Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., Sheriff of Bombay, to show cause why he should not be directed to abstain from causing annoyance to the complainant by ringing the bell in his compound, etc.

Mr. M. DeCruz appeared for the complainant; Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by Mr. H. A. H. Payne, appeared for the respondent

The following is the full text of judgment:—

In this matter, the applicant Major Porter who is a retired member of the Royal Army Medical Corps and who has a nursing home on the Nepean Sea Road, adjoining the residence of Sir Cowasji Jehangir the Sheriff of Bombay has applied for an order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, requiring Sir Cowasji to refrain from having a bell rung by his servants at each hour of the night and requiring him to direct his chowkidars to refrain from striking the ground with a bamboo and from loud coughing during the night.

The applicant complains that he has been subjected to much harassment and annoyance at the hand of the respondent, which has increased since July 1919 when he was acquitted of an alleged assault on the respondent's mali. The bell has been rung voluntarily during the night to mark the hours until 6 a.m. The respondent chowkidar has disturbed the rest of Major Porter and his patients by striking the ground with a bamboo as he patrols at night and by making a loud coughing noise. Major Porter in attempting to imitate the sound made a noise which to a certain extent resembled a cough but was loud and deliberate and prolonged. It was subsequently pointed out in evidence that the noise is made by chowkidars deliberately to frighten thieves. It is alleged that the noises referred to have caused much annoyance to the applicant and his patients and endangered their health and have affected the applicant's nerves. Major Porter alleged in fact, that he had been driven half mad, by having his sleep disturbed at night. In his application he also complained that on the 16th July at 2 a.m., the bell was rung for 15 minutes and that Mrs. Partridge his neighbour, whose husband was suffering from intense headache and had a temperature of 106 degrees, complained about the noise but received no satisfaction.

It is admitted that the bell is rung to strike the hours by night. A plan, put in by the respondent, shows that the bell is a little more than 100 feet from the nearest portion of the premises of Major Porter. It is not in dispute that the chowkidar takes his rounds by night and makes a sort of coughing noise to scare away thieves, and strikes the ground with a bamboo to scare away snakes. It is also not in dispute that Mrs. Partridge came and complained about the noise of the bell on July 16th But respondent's case is that the bell was rung on that occasion in retaliation because at Major Porter's instigation Sir Cowasji's goose was shot from the applicant's compound.

QUESTIONS FOR DETERMINATION.

The following questions arise for determination:—

(1) Are the acts complained of likely to cause annoyance or danger to health?

(2) Is there a likelyhood of disturbance of the public tranquility? and

(3) Is there an emergency requiring an immediate order?

In my opinion all three questions must be answered in the affirmative.

As regards the first question the evidence not only of the applicant but also of Miss Shaw, the Matron and Mr. Dhanjibhoy Cowasji Naterwalla, shows that their rest and the rest of patients in the nursing home was disturbed by the noises which had the effect of preventing sleep.

In the case of Broder vs. Saillard (1876 Law Reporter 2 Ch. D. L. J. Chapter 414) Brett M. R. pointed out that a stable placed in a town close to a dwelling house the noise of which actually prevents people sleeping is calculated to prevent the ordinary and comfortable enjoyment of a dwelling house. In this case the point was emphasized that special reference must be had to the surrounding circumstances.

Looking at the surrounding circumstances in the present inquiry it appears to me that a Surgeon in charge of a nursing home in which the patients undergo dangerous surgical operations has a strong claim to be free from noises and especially from noises during the night which prevent sleep and are not really necessary for the enjoyment for his neighbour's dwelling house.

It is not in dispute that Major Porter's nursing home has only been in its present situation since December 1917 and the evidence shows that the noise of the bell and the chowkidar have increased since July 1919.

MALICE NOT OUT OF QUESTION.

It can hardly be alleged that malice is out of question in the present enquiry. On the contrary the evidence shows, I think, that there is a considerable amount of ill feeling on both sides occasioned by the belief on one side that Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir object to Major Porter's nursing home and wish to have it closed and occasioned, on the other side by the success which has attended Major Porter's efforts to enforce the observance of sanitary precautions by his neighbour, and by the insulting language he used in letters to Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, when exasperated by the noises.

The attitude of the servants could not fail to be affected by the relations between the parties. The evidence shows that the noise of the *chowkidar* was stopped for a time in consequence of the appeal made by Major Porter to the *chowkidar*, but after the former was acquitted in July of an alleged assault on the *mali* this form of disturbance by night was resumed. Miss Shaw's evidence on this point is that she had been awakened practically every night by the *chowkidar* except for a few nights before she gave evidence when she took sleeipng draughts. The bell also appeared to this witness to have been rung during the last month or so very much louder than was necessary. It seems to me to be obvious, quite apart from the question of malice, that this state of affairs if continued would undoubtedly endanger the health of persons in the Nursing Home.

The evidence shows that forcible measures adopted by Major Porter to abate what he regarded as a nuisance resulted in acts by way of retaliation. After the goose was shot, Lady Jehangir ordered the bell to be rung for an hour. Only a fraction of the order was carried out, but the only inference the servants could draw was that their mistress wished to retaliate and annoy Major Porter in return. When stones were thrown from Major Porter's compound, stones were thrown back at the Nursing Home. Miss Shaw's evidence shows that stones were thrown into her room from the direction of Sir Cowasji's compound and stones fell on the roof of the kitchen and against the window of a Jewish patient who occupied the room below. She says that shouts of "*maro, maro*" believed to be in the voice of Lady Jehangir preceded the stone throwing. Lady Jehangir's evidence on this point is that she shouted "*pakro, pakro.*" Two defence witnesses have denied that stones were thrown from Sir Cowasji's premises, but a glance at the plan shows that they were not in a position to say whether stones were thrown from behind the stables or not. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Junior) admits having thrown a stone at the matting between the compound when stones came from Major Porter's premises. I am quite unable to believe that Major Porter or any one else on his premises smashed the tiles of the Nursing Home.

CONSIDERATION OF LEGAL RIGHTS.

I have considered the rights of the parties at some length; for the authorities show that it is necessary to enquire into the legal rights. So far as I am able as a magistrate to form an opinion of the legal rights it appears to me that the respondent has no legal right to make the noises of which the applieant complains, which disturb and annoy the applicant at the patients and matron of the Nursing Home and prevent sleep. In my opinion taking into consideration the surrounding circumstances the noises complained of constitute a private nuisance. The ascertainment of legal rights however is a matter for a civil court, so the further question arises whether there is an emergeney.

In this connection it is necessary to bear in mind that nuisance is one of those matters, few in number which a person injured is justified in some measure in taking the law into his own hands and redressing his grievances (Gasset on Nuisances, page 313). A man might be justified in entering on the premises of another so as to abate a private nuisanee. (Raikes vs. Townsend). A man though he be only a lessee might make a nuisance on his neighbour's premises and that irrespective of whether his neighbour was a freeholder or lessee, or whether he originated the nuisance or was merely answerable for the continuance. (Pennidock's Case, 5 Rep. 100 (b)). In this enquiry the existence has been established, in my opinion, of a certain amount of malice. The respondent's servants had shown a tendency to increase the noises since the case brought by the *mali* was dismissed. In addition to that the applicant has on several occasions taken the law into his own hands. The respondent's goose was admittedly shot from his compound at his instigation and stones had on several occasions been thrown into Sir Cowasji's compound when the noises occurred. There had also been a tendency on the part of occupants in Sir Cowasji's premises to retaliate. Stones were thrown into the matron's room, against the window of a patient, and slates of Major Porter's roof were broken requiring an immediate order from a magistrate.

THE ORDER.

His Worship therefore passed the following order:—

To, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., Ready money House, Napean Sea Road, Bombay.

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that you are in possession of certain premises known as Readymoney House, Situated in Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, and that servants of your employ ring a bell during the night and cough loudly and deliberately during the night and strike the ground with a bamboo during the night in such a manner as to annoy persons residing in the Nursing Home of Major Porter which adjoins your premises and endanger their health by disturbing their sleep at night. And whereas it has been made to appear to me that by reason of the aforesaid acts there is imminent danger of a disturbance of the public tranquility I do hereby order you for the space of two months from the date of my order under section 144, (Criminal Procedure) not to permit a bell to be rung on your premises between the hours of 8 p.m., and 6 a.m., in such a manner as to annoy the residents in the aforesaid Nursing Home or disturb their sleep, and not to permit your servants between the hours of 8 p.m., and 6 a.m., to cough—deliberately after the manner of chowkidars in such a manner as to annoy the residents in the aforesaid Nursing Home or disturb their sleep, and not to permit your servants between the hours of 8 p.m., and 6 a.m., to strike the ground with a bamboo in such a manner as to annoy the residents of the aforesaid Nursing Home or disturb their sleep.

BODYGUARD SPORTS.

We are given to understand that the Bodyguard Sports will take place on Friday, 19th September, at 5 p.m., instead of on Wednesday, 1st October, as previously announced.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

The weather turned out glorious when the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports were held on the Marine Lines Maidan on Wednesday afternoon, but owing to the miniature deluges we have been having, the course was both heavy and treacherous, and more than one equestrian came a "cropper" at the jumps, not excluding Scott's mount. But despite the sloppy state of the ground, the sport, as one of the mortal Angels remarked was "charming," There was an abnormally large gathering of Bombay Society to witness the ripping programme of no less than seven events and the G. I. P. Railway Band played a seductive programme of music to them. If there is one feature of these exhilarating sports which is remarkable, it is this: Indians of all ranks take intense interest in them and manifestly enjoy them just as much as their Western brothers and sisters. Seven events is rather a tall order for an hour and half's enjoyment, but apart from the "erops" they were joyfully carried out, thanks to Messrs. Baird and Hunt, and the popular sporting Pooh-Bah, Sergt. Major Coy.

In the Tent-Pegging over jumps, Scott very nearly came to grief. His Mount slipped and was on his haunches at the first jump. But both horse and rider were up in a jiffy and finished in great style.

In the Half-Section Jumping, gallantry demanded that the two ladies who affinitised should have been awarded the laurel, but it was a cruel fate, not the Secretaries, which operated against them.

The Musical Chairs for Ladies was charming to a degree. Ladies cantered round on outer circle and turned in when the music stopped. They placed racquets over posts to secure their positions. This was won by Mrs. Robinson Ward whom we should like to see win the Diana Plate at the forthcoming Poona and Kirkee Hounds. She rides astride, and is a brilliant horsewoman:

The Duck Apple stakes and the Whistling Coon Stakes were highly interesting and amusing.

RESULTS.

The following were the results:—

TENT-PEGGING OVER JUMP.

1.—Gerrard.
2.—Smith.

JUMPING—HALF SECTIONS.

1.—Gerrard.
2.—Sherwood.

MUSICAL CHAIR FOR LADIES.

1.—Mrs. Robinson Ward.
2.—Mrs. Moir,

V.C. RACE.

1.—Baird.
2.—Gerrard.

DUCK APPLE STAKES.

1.—Baird.
2.—Sherwood.

WHISTLING COON STAKES.

1.—Kay.
2.—Baird.

LLOY LINDSAY.

Competition by teams of Central India Horse.

1.—A. team.
2.—B. team.

TREATMENT OF JUVENILES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The other day you commented on the idiosyncracies of some magistrates in dealing with juvenile crime. You dealt with two cases particularly: one of which, however, has passed beyond reach. The boy died the next day after admission into the Salvation Army Reformatory at Sankli Street. According to the evidence of Captain John Brown of the Salvation Army, the poor lad when admitted on the 13th (probably late in the evening), appeared to be in a dazed condition and his eyes were yellow,—a plain case for the doctor. Well, let this pass. What the public want to know is (1) Was the boy suffering from broncho-pneumonia when remanded in custody; (2) and if so, why was the trying Magistrate not informed of this; (3) after the conviction, is it not the practice to be examined by the Police Surgeon. before being sent into a Reformatory; (4) should not magistrates have personal knowledge, as regards its equipment, of such institutions? and lastly, if, as Captain Brown avers, the body seemed under the influence of a narcotic, how did he gain access to indulge in the drug?—Yours, etc.,

E. J. M.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

THE MAHOMEDAN ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The election for the vacancy caused in the Bombay Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. Harun Jaffer being elected to the Viceroy's Council, is to take place on the 22nd instant, and I regret to say that an element of udue influence and pressure has been introduced. The three candidates that have come forward to contest this seat, are Moulvie Rafi-ud-din Ahmed, Abdeali Kayumi, and Sardar Gulam Jilani, the Nawab of Wai. Not only do the agents and friends of certain candidates bring to bear undue influence on the electors, but some Government officers also exert theirs on behalf of the candidates they favour, though the Government has thought fit to issue clear orders from time to time, debarring officers from meddling in elections. It is imperative for the purity of the election that his rule should be strictly enforced in the present case.—Yours, etc.,

PURITY OF ELECTION.

PUBLIC MEETING POSTPONED.

The public meeting which was to be held yesterday under the auspices of the Municipal Reform Association at Hirabag, Bombay, for protesting against the "Vagaries of Bombay Municipal Water Department", has been postponed *sine die*.

SWAMINARAYAN TEMPLE CASE.

PROSECUTION CLOSED.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 20.

After 38 prosecution witnesses having been examined in Swaminarayan Temple Loot Case, the prosecution closed to-day.

Mr. Darashah Kothawala, Sub-Inspector, narrated the history of the riots near Manekchok, Richy Road and Teondar Wasa. He said that on 10th April he was on patrol-duty when some boys, forcibly getting into the shops, had them closed. Accused Bhogilal was in the crowd. Dr. Kanuga told him to disperse the crowd, but Bhogilal replied: "What can I do? People are excited. People won't tolerate any more in the justice in this Raj." Kanuga prevented him from speaking further, and said to him: "Ask the crowd to disperse." Bhogilal approached Kothawala, and suggested that the armed party should be withdrawn.

DEPOSITION OF CITY MAGISTRATE.

Mr. Sorab Karanjawalla, investigating officer, deposed about the numbers of statements, "punchnamas" and investigations he made at the several temples. He further said that Khansaheb Davar assisted him in his work.

After the witnesses had been examined, the statements of the accused were recorded.

Accused Haji retracted the confession made by him before the Magistrate stating that he had made the statement through the police "zoolam."

Accused Moti declared himself innocent.

Accused Noorbhoy retracted his confession. The Magistrate did not put any question to him. He was made to stand in the corner, and give his written statement.

Accused Bhogilal submitted his written statement stating that, through his enmity with the police, the case was got up against him. The last accused Imamkhan declared him innocent.

Then Mr. Chhaganlal Mehta, City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, was examined by the Court, regarding the confessions of the accused, Nos. 1 and 3. He was asked whether he was aware of the fact that the accused Haji was in the police custody for ten days before his confession was recorded and whether he had made him understand that what he would say, would go against him. Witness replied in the affirmative and further said that he had verbally explained to accused Haji that whatever he would say, would go against him. Witness admitted that he had made no note of it. He was further asked as to how he could put questions to accused Noorbhoy with regard to Haji and the other co-accused. Chhaganlal replied that the name of the co-accused appeared in the police memo: sent to him by the Sub-Inspector regarding the recording of the confession, and hence he questioned the accused Noorbhoy. Witness was asked if he was aware of the High Court circular that after the confession was recorded, the accused should not be remanded to police custody. Chhaganlal said he was aware of it, but that it escaped his attention. He was also asked how and why he put questions to persons making confessions, and whether Dr. Kanuga and Bachubhoy had incited the mob. Witness said that he could not now remember why he put that question.

To-morrow defence witnesses will be examined.

RIOTS IN MELBOURNE.

MR. CHINTAMANI'S SUGGESTION.

The following letter from Mr. Chintamani appears in the "Daily Herald":—

To,

The Editor of the "Daily Herald."

Sir,

Apropos of the news of the riots in Melbourne, will you allow me to make a suggestion through your columns? The Punjab example should be followed. A state of open rebellion be proclaimed and Melbourne should be placed under Martial Law. The Government of Victoria should lose no time in requisitioning the invaluable services of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who is now idle in London, having saved the Punjab for the empire by his heroic administrative talent. Advice should be sought, too, from Lord Chelmsford, with whom Australia is not unacquainted, for his Excellency has throughout ailed at Simla with unflinching loyalty as Sir Michael's right-hand man.

When Sir Michael returns to his home in Ireland, he should feel relieved and rejoiced to see his "distressful isle" also under "Martial Law and no damned nonsense." Meanwhile there is work for him to do—congenial work—and he should be sent to Melbourne to deal with rioters and strikers. Will he take with him as Secretary, Colonel O'Brien, of Gujranwala, or Colonel Dyer of Amritsar, or Colonel Frank Johnson of Beehuanaland, and now of Lahore?

C. Y. CHINTAMANI.

July 24.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF

The total subscriptions to the New Indian Loan up to the 18th instant are Rs. 14,16,77,700 inclusive of Rs. 80,49,700 in the shape of war bonds.

A Darjeeling message says:—Mild cases of influenza are reported locally. Precautionary measures have been taken by Major White, Civil Surgeon. Arrangements for segregation are being made by the Municipality.

An Associated Press message says:—Cholera has broken out in an epidemic form throughout Terai, and among those in the tea-gardens, ten attacks became fatal in a few hours. Small villages are seriously affected. The Planters with their Garden Doctors are giving every aid not only to the coolies but to outsiders as well. The malady is reported to have spread over the mountains beyond Kursheong.

Sir Harcourt Butler will pay a visit to Simla on the 27th instant and return to Naini Tal on the 3rd September.

SYRIA AND HER FUTURE.

PRESS CRITICISM ON ANGLO-PERSIAN AGREEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, August 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., August 20.

PARIS.—The press continues to criticise the Anglo-Persian agreement and expresses uneasiness about the future of Syria.

AMERICAN RAILWAY STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

EXPECTED TO END ABRUPTLY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.

NEW YORK.—A basis of settlement has been reached in the strike of the employees of the subway and elevated railways. Both the sides are making concessions. The strike is expected to end abruptly.

BRITISH CASUALTIES IN AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

TOTAL: 747.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 20.

Replying to Captain Terrell, Mr. Montagu said that the total British casualties in the Afghanistan operations were 747.

PAPERS REGARDING AFGHANISTAN.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 20.

Replying to Colonel Yate, Mr. Montagu said he hoped to lay on table the papers regarding Afghanistan this week.

COTTON TO NEUTRAL DESTINATIONS

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 20.

The Board of Trade announces that the outstanding claims in respect of payment for cotton cargoes enroute to neutral destinations taken over by Government in April and May 1915, must be presented with the bills of lading concerned before 1st January next.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN OF LONDON.

RECORDS GRATITUDE TO MAJOR-GEN BROOKING.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 20.

The hospital for Sick Children of London has affixed a mural plate recording the gratitude to Major-General Brooking and officers and men of the Fifteenth Indian Division of Mesopotamian Force who generously contributed £658 to hospital funds.

SITUATION ON N.W. FRONTIER

AFGHAN TROOPS RETURN TO KANDHAR.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

A press communique says that a large Mahsud Lashkar is reported to be assembling near Tank on the evening of the 19th instant. A village pursuit party engaged and inflicted a few casualties on a gang of one hundred Mahsuds who had been threatening Pezu Tank railway in Pezo Pass. On the 18th, our troops encountered a gang about one hundred strong consisting principally of Sherannis, near Vihowa in Derajat. Forty of the raiders are believed to have been killed and twelve captured. Our casualties were three killed and seven wounded. Zhob force reached Kapim, eight miles from Fort Sandeman on the 18th unopposed. On the night of the 16th instant Barshor thirty-five miles north-east of Pishin, was attacked and looted by a gang of about fifty Tokhi Ghilzais.

Afghan troops have started to return to Kandhar from the Chaman front.

MUNICIPAL GRAIN SHOPS.

ADDITIONAL GRANT OF RS. 15,000 ASKED FOR.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholker presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner stating that Rs. 5,000 was not sufficient, in addition to other sums, to finance the scheme for opening Municipal shops for the sale of necessaries of life to the poor and for assisting the Ward Committees working under the Controller of Prices and other Committees. He, therefore, asked for an additional budget grant of Rs. 15,000.

The Committee forwarded the letter to the Corporation recommending the grant.

BOMBAY DRAINAGE SCHEME.

One of the items of the "urgent business" circulated by the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, to the Municipal Councillors, is dated the 16th instant, requesting the approval of the Corporation to his arranging with Government to secure expert advice in regard to the drainage and sewerage schemes for the North of the Island and as regards the sewerage of Bombay as a whole.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

SPECTATOR writes about the Bombay Provincial Muslim Students' Conference at Poona and discusses the reference in the Chairman's speech to petty altercations and bickerings; he contends that what is wrong is the looseness of the screws of the administrative machinery in the Conference.

OBSERVER informs us that a student who passed the Bombay Matriculation in the third class in 1914, and has been failing successively in the F. I. Examinations, has now been admitted to the second year class in a Lahore College.

HOUSING PROBLEM AND COST OF BRICKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Bricks being one of the chief building materials, should be obtainable cheap if cheap housing is to be made possible. I would draw the attention of the Bombay Improvement Trust, also the P. W. Department, Bombay, and other people who are tackling this housing problem to a notice in the "Times of India", dated 24th June, from one Mr. Govind Kerson Ramji, a millionaire, brick merchant in Kalyan, notifying his intention to apply for renewal of his patent No. 387 05 for his pattern of brick kiln, which he has already enjoyed for 14 years. If the Controller of Patents grants this extension it is sure to affect the cost of Kalyan bricks generally. Section 15 of the Indian Patents Act states that extension of patents should not be granted where the patent has already been materially profited, or when the public generally will be put o a loss by such extension. In this case Mr. Govind Kerson Ramji has already received large sums from most of the Kalyan brick-makers who use his pattern. This he has received for 14 years, and it is but right that the patent referred to be made public property so that bricks may be made cheaper.

Will the Improvement Trust and Government of Bombay awake in time and write to the Controller of Patents, Calcutta, entry not to grant this patent any extension on the above grounds?—Yours, etc.,

CHEAP-HOUSING.

Kalyan, Aug. 18.

MYSTERIOUS SICKNESS.

A correspondent writes:—One should be glad to be informed of the cause of several deaths among Danda fishermen and Mahars of Chuim village in Bandra. The deaths are amongst women One seldom hears of a male victim. The deaths occur within 24 hours and not attended with great sufferings.

I should commend some action in the matter by the Bandra Municipality or the Government.

A DEPORTEE FROM BRITISH INDIA.

Mr. Manilal Jadhavji Vyas writes from Manavadar:—

Following is the reply received by me to my petition to the Governor in Council, Bombay, against the order of the Commissioner in Sind, which I hope you will publish in your popular paper:—

No. 203, T.,
Political Department,
Poona, 12th August, 1919.

MEMORANDUM.

"In continuation of Memorandum No. 4928, dated the 18th July, 1919, and in reply to his petition, dated the 19th June, 1919, praying that the order of the Commissioner in Sind, dated the 2nd May, 1919, under Section 3 of Act III of 1864, directing him to remove himself from British India, may be rescinded, Mr. Manilal Jadhavji Vyas is informed that Government decline to interfere."

It is with great astonishment that I find my request for justice is thus denied.

HORRORS OF GIRL SELLING.

(From a Correspondent.)

BANSWARA, Aug. 20.

Two public meetings were held on the 17th and 19th instant at Kushalbag and Jain Vidyalaya, when several speakers addressed the meetings.

Mr. Sitalprasad, editor of the "Jain Mitra", spoke on "The way to true happiness" and "Horrors of girl selling." The President said that strong steps would have to be taken if selling of girls was not prohibited by Panchayets. Rai Saheb Seth Vijaychand announced a donation of Rs. 27,000 for Jain Vidyalaya and Boarding House.

CABLE ITEMS.

(Reuter's Telegram)

London, Aug. 19.—Cricket:—Yorkshire beat Warwickshire by innings and 91; Sussex beat Lancashire by six wickets; Surrey beat Kent by ten wickets. Match between Gloucester and Worcester was drawn.

Advisory Committee of M. C. C. has decided that next season's county championship games shall be of three days duration.

London, Aug. 19.—Washington—The House of Representatives, discharging the President's veto, has passed the daylight saving Repeal Bill by 223 votes to 101. The Bill now goes to the Senate.

London, Aug. 19.—Paris—A Commission has been appointed to consider the question of the Austrian interests outside Europe, the most important of which is Austrian application for permission, on ground of poverty, to collect from China Austrian share of Boxer indemnity.

London, Aug. 19.—Salonica—Representatives of thirty-five thousand Greeks in Ardakshan district of the Caucasus have telegraphed to the Peace Conference requesting protection against Turkish soldiers and Brigands who with Frzerum as base are massacring and pillaging the Greeks there.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, 21st August, 1919.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

The fact that, with the solitary exception of the "Daily Chronicle", which is his own organ, the entire British Press has received the Premier's speech in the Commons with cold dissent, is not without significance. It is a revelation of the extent to which Mr. Lloyd George—once the man of the people—has been made by his present associates to drift to a way of managing the affairs of the nation out of harmony with the living ideas of the time and the interests of the mass of the people. Before Parliament adjourned for recess, the country expected the Premier to give it a programme of constructive proposals, framed by his Government, enabling the right beginning to be made at once with the stupendous task of reconstruction. The Government which won the war is clearly not the Government which is likely,—it is certainly not adequately equipped—to win peace, as the bulk of British people are longing to win it in accord with the principles which were at stake in the war. Many of those who compose the present Government have not taken long to forget what little they had learnt from the war and are anxious to plunge themselves and the classes they represent in their pre-war interests. That, therefore, they are not prepared with a frank and courageous scheme of reconstruction, is not surprising. So far as affairs beside the domestic are concerned, we see their lack of a definite policy in the manner of their treatment of Ireland, India and Egypt—countries which have been left to the rigours of Executive action. Nor has their handling of the greatest idea of the war—the League of Nations—been very happy. Mr. Lloyd George in his speech foreshadowed certain reductions in armaments. But he did not seem to be very hopeful of reducing the expenditure. The pay of the soldier, he urged, had been trebled and the cost of the material doubled which altogether meant that war expenditure would be much heavier during peace days than was hoped for. But what of the economising instrument that was to insure the world against war? What has been the fate of the League of Nations? The Premier spoke in halting terms of the League, of which so much was expected but which has disappointed many hopes formed of it. Mr. Lloyd George said that the greatest economy could be effected if the great nations that formed the League trusted it. If they increased armaments, he continued the League was a sham. The author of the League, who was hailed as the savior of the world, has maintained silence and the United States is building the Navy and increasing the Army feverishly. It was probably with reference to the strange attitume of America that Mr. Lloyd George exclaimed: "Those who believed in it most must trust it most. Britain was ready to trust; let others do likewise." But there seems little hope of any response to this appeal and the mad race for armaments will in all probability continue.

Mr. Lloyd George was anxious to know whether the Government had nothing to its credit and whether it had been all along guilty of nothing but mistakes, scandals and inefficiecy. The fact is that Mr. Lloyd George does not yet realise that the work of his Government is done and that the spirit of England is gainst a Government such as his—oligarchic, capitalistic and bureaucratic. Great as has been the work of Mr. Lloyd George, the country is weary of his associates. The Press, which is particularly responsive to public feeling, has told him the bitter truth. It is not at all likely to be influenced by Mr. Lloyd George's conjuring up imaginary fears as to the effect the attacks on Government will have on democracy. It would be more to the point, if the Premier remembered that peace had been declared and that England could continue to be governed exactly by methods no body questioned, very properly, during the war. He has reduced Parliament and the Cabinet to impotence and no wonder that the only independent force left in the country is ranged against him. The problems now agitating Britain as well as the Empire demand a treatment more imaginative and statesmanlike than his Government is capable of offering. The fact that Mr. Lloyd George failed even to notice the burning needs of the country—a rigorous economy of expenditure, a drastic scheme of taxation whose burden on each person will be proportionate to the amount of possession which each has gained through the war, or to which the war's sacrifices have given security, the revival of an independent House of Commons and Parliamentary system—is a measure of the capacity of his Government. His references to the commercial and trade organisation of the country are at best inconsequential and, to Liberal minds, disquieting with their Protective tinge.

But it is by the test of the treatment of the Labour question that the failure of Mr. Lloyd George's Government is chiefly marked. With some important exceptions Mr. Lloyd George's exposition of the conditions of the problem of Labour is fairly accurate. But it is the remedies that he suggests that are both disappointing and disquieting. Labour is no longer the weak instrument that it once was and is claiming the democratisation of industries and a real control over them. The transition from war to peace will be a painful process and the situations calls for tactful, patient and wise treatment. Pre-war conditions no longer obtain and the changed sentiments and aspirations of Labour have to be considered. The coercion of Labour is out of the question. There is no doubt of a great need of increased production all round, but Labour cannot be driven as a machine as hitherto. It demands proper conditions of life, reduction of working hours, nationalisation of vital industries and a voice in their control. Its attitude as Mr. Lloyd George recognised, must be examined honestly and squarely, not in the spirit of resentment but in the spirit of justice and comradeship created by the war. Labour suffered much during pre-war days. It hardly got a living wage and its housing conditions were disgraceful. In these days when it has become a living political force, naturally its first thought has been to improve its conditions. Long hours do not necessarily mean increased output and reasonable reduction of working hours need not necessarily mean decreased production. For the problem of working hours is not to be solved solely with a view to increased production. There are many vital conditions to be considered and beyond a certain limit, Labour cannot be asked to work with reason and justice and it may as well be remembered that it will not work. Increased production of course is not only desirable, but necessary. But it must be secured by other rational means—by a better utilization of existing and attainable knowledge, by way of improved machinery and other technical equipment, improved organisation, and the elimination of waste in power, materials, transport, distribution, and competition. The Premier was anxious to emphasise that during the last two or three years wages had been doubled but forgot to add the increased cost of living which means that the economic position of Labour is no better than it was in pre-war days. Mr. Lloyd George's reference to the miner's strike was not altogether happy, as his own Government could not be acquitted of all blame in the matter. If his Government blundered in this dispute which was, comparatively, a minor one, the solution he offers to the question of nationalisation and organisation is potent with great danger. His Government has been, in this matter accused—not without reason—of bad faith. The miners are determined upon the nationalisation of mines and will fight to a finish to secure it. Sane opinion in the country supports this demand, for it is generally recognised that there is no question of greater domestic importance than this on which the peace of the community depends. Mr. Lloyd George now proposes the acquisition of mineral rights by the State, but no State control, though the workers are to have a small say in the management of the industry. This can hardly satisfy the demand for a real control of industry and Government must be prepared for a struggle with Labour perhaps more desperate than it has yet encountered.

MR. MONTAGU ON PRESS ACT.

Sometimes the replies of Mr. Montagu to questions in Parliament are so criptic and provocative that one seriously begins to doubt whether we have in Mr. Montagu a wise and courageous administrator prompt to control the vagaries of the "men on the spot" or a weak and distracted Secretary of State who is content to leave responsibility in the hands of the Government of India. With all the insane hatred of Mr. Montagu in the columns of Anglo-Indian journals, we do not know yet whether, in practice, he is such a stern critic of the bureaucracy as he is made out to be. The Secretary of State constitutes in himself a court of appeal against the Executive. Since the abolition of Parliamentary Committees that periodically scrutinised the administration of India by the East India Company, the work of supervision has passed into the hands of the Secretary of State. If he, however, descends from his high pedestal and begins to identify himself closely with the interests and prejudices of the bureaucracy, he may be said to have failed in his duties. What passes behind the *purdah* we know not and it is not of much importance. Probably the hands of Mr. Montagu are full with the work of reform and it may be that he finds it impossible to discharge the duties of searching supervision needed to check the Government of India. But in public Mr. Montagu at times appears to forget his duty and delivers commonplace endorsements of the bureaucracy when he should jealously watch the interests of the people.

His reply to an interpellation on the working of the Press Act is a glaring instance in point. Replying to Mr. Neil, Sir Donald Maclean and Colonel Wedgewood, he emphatically denied that all the newspapers owned and edited by Nationalists had had their securities forfeited, or increased, or otherwise penalised; then, amidst cheers, the Secretary of State observed that certain Nationalist papers had been proceeded against because they offended against the provisions of the Press Act—an explanation which on account of its informativeness may be recommended as a model of reply for worried mediocrites. It was certainly unworthy of Mr. Montagu and the cheers were presumably in recognition of its solemn emptiness. The conscience of the House of Commons was apparently satisfied that it was not a case of mere executive action but that offending journals had been proceeded against because they contravened the provisions of the law. Very few members of Parliament know what the Press Act is, but is the Secretary of State equally ignorant? Because action is taken under an Act, are the Executive in any way less responsible for conclusively justifying it? In the remarkable article which Mr. Horniman contributed to "India"—reproduced by us yesterday—there is a telling account of the realities of executive responsibility as seen in practice. The Government, as Mr. Horniman shows, do what they please to penalise journals and presses without recourse to any judicial process. Resort to the Press Act varies with the irritation of officials and does not depend on the inherent "guilt" of alleged offenders, as tested in a court of law. Of what value, then, is Mr. Montagu's empty explanation? What Mr. Montagu sought to convey was that papers had not been dealt with by the Executive at their sweet will and that they had not been so dealt with because they were of a certain political colour or because they broke the law. On both these points Mr. Montagu was not happy or exact. The demand and forfeiture of security are both mere executive actions and appeal lies only when security is forfeited and not otherwise. The judicial remedy is worse than useless, as the burden of proof is thrown upon the party aggrieved by the order of forfeiture. The Press Act is practically a mere executive measure, virtually empowering the authorities to deal with and control the Press as they please. Mr. Montagu's boast in Parliament that it was not a case of mere executive action is entirely misplaced because there is really no remedy against executive wrongs. The will of the Executive reigns supreme and the fact that it is exercised through a measure of its own devising does not alter its nature at all.

The complaint that the Nationalist Press is penalised for its political complexion is not without foundation. Within the last few months the leading Nationalist papers in all parts of India have been penalised in one form or other. The Madras Government have been notably over-active. The "Hindu" the "Swadeshmitran", the "Deshbhaktan", and even the "Everyman's Review", have all been penalised and all are Nationalist papers. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika's" security has been forfeited and security has been demanded from the "Independent"—not to mention the kindly measures that were reserved for the "Chronicle." The so-called remedies of the Act have again proved to be worthless. We have mentioned only the leading cases but if Mr. Montagu calls for the full list, he will see what sort of a Free Press we have in India and how papers belonging to a particular section only have been punished. The mere demand for security itself is an obstacle in the case of many projected journals. And the worst of it is that the Act has not been fairly enforced in the case of all journals. Anglo-Indian journals have had nothing to fear from it and Mr. Montagu, from his personal experience, must admit that they have not been over-modest. They have been practically free to write anything and Mr. Montagu may be put down by one of them as a charlatan, but it does not matter. The Press Act leaves the Press entirely at the mercy of the Executive but its invidious administration makes the yoke more galling to the sufferers and demoralising to the licensed. Can Mr. Montagu, say that Nationalist papers have not been penalised as such? Can he furnish the names of Nationalist papers that have not been brought under the Press Act? Does not the sudden and simultaneous activity of almost all the Local Governments indicate a settled policy of penalising the Nationalist Press? How is it that papers of the Nationalist persuasion only have become the object of particular attention? As for the provisions of the Press Act, they are so comprehensive that if only the Executive wills it, anything can be brought under them. Because a paper has been arraigned under the Press Act, it does not argue any degree of its guilt; more often than not, it may be perfectly innocent. The Press Act is not a measure designed to guard the liberties of the people; on the contrary, it has been contrived to restrict and control the freedom of the Press. The sudden subjection of all the leading Nationalist journals to the restrictive measure only justifies the suspicion that they have been penalised not because they have done something inherently wrong, but because they hold certain views which are not exactly popular in bureaucratic quarters.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Sastri At His Best.

The Hon. Mr. Sastri's evidence before the Joint Committee seems to have been a triumph of exposition. From the brief summary cabled to us, it is clear that he covered almost the whole ground of the reform question, that is, so far as it is shaped in the Bill before Parliament. Dealing with the Government of India, he rightly insisted on the introduction of responsibility and the appointment of Indians in the Executive Council to half its strength. In the Bill there is a serious gap regarding the future liberalisation of the Government of India. There is no provision that the statutory commission should go into the question of the further liberalisation of the Central Government. Mr. Sastri asked for express provision for the purpose to be included in the Bill itself. Speaking of the Provincial Governments he laid great stress on the principle of the joint purse. For the Council to cease to be an official appanage, one of the first essentials is power to regulate its own business and the election of its own President. Mr. Sastri seems to have discussed the matter with lucidity and effect. The proposals of the Government of India concerning the Grand Committee were opposed. We are glad that Mr. Sastri asked that the draft rules should be disclosed and that rules, not of constitutional importance, should be alterable by the Council. It is a very modest proposal, but we cannot depend on the support of the Government even in these small concessions.

Lord Sydenham's Tribute.

On the whole Mr. Sastri's evidence was so impressive that it profoundly agitated Lord Sydenham. His lordship tried to discomfit Mr. Sastri with an uncorroborated reminiscence of his own. Mr. Gokhale, it would appear, assured his lordship that the Servants of India Society would never become "political". Hitherto he was happy in that alleged assurance, but now he groaned that he was deceived! The object of the Society is "to train national missionaries for the service of India and to promote by all constitutional means the true interests of the Indian people." And Mr. Gokhale's brilliant political career is the best repudiation of Lord Sydenham's apparently apocryphal story. Any way Lord Sydenham's pose is a good tribute to Mr. Sastri's success.

Mr. Welby's Ancient Wisdom.

Mr. Welby was the author of a cataclysmic cable designed to eject Mr. Montagu from office in 1917, but he had on the whole a pleasant time with the Joint Committee of which Mr. Montagu is a member. He, of course, spoke from the heart, though he had restraint enough not to indulge in the screed against the declaration of August 20 with which he used to entertain his audiences in India. We are glad that he did not take himself to be a lion among ladies; but what was the gist of of his evidence? He merely polished the "microscopic minority" theory of Lord Dufferin's days and presented it to the Committee. "The great bulk of India", said Mr. Welby, "is utterly incapable of forming a sound opinion on other than local questions." He refrained from discussing the fact that his argument condemned the bureaucracy which had failed in the task of releasing the people from the fetters of ignorance.

More Of It.

So much for the stewardship of the past and the credentials of the bureaucracy for a further lease of power. Sir Frank Sly, a better authority than Mr. Welby, admitted that up to 20 per cent. of the population was politically awake. And it may be news to Mr. Welby that on a much smaller basis of popular literacy, the securing of Parliamentary power succeeded in Britain. The franchise will, of course, be broadened from time to time, but historically it is no argument for putting off the beginnings of popular government to doomsday. As a matter of fact, the bulk of the people can be trusted to a considerable extent; they can be trusted to say whether their taxes should be spent on routine and on exhorbitant salaries or on the education of their children. But Mr. Welby would deny the opportunities of all popular training, and wait for some fine morning when they will be found wise to his own satisfaction. He thought that Indians had shown little administrative aptitude. Judged by the record of men who have been grudgingly admitted to high offices, the contention is false and worthless; indeed the truth is the other way about. Mr. Welby declared that the Bill was reactionary, a view natural to a mind which adored the bureaucracy as the height of administrative perfection.

Koltchak, the Broken Reed.

The exposure of real character of "Admiral" Koltchak and "General" Denikin appears to have had not a little to do with the Entente's decision to hasten the evacuation of Russia. Koltchak's exposure at least has been complete. A damning indictment of his regime has been drawn up by Mr. Joshua Rosett, a representative in Siberia of the American War Trade Board and the American Red Cross, who in the course of an article in "The New Republic", a New York journal, observes as follows:

Koltchak, whom I have seen, broke up a democratic government in Siberia with the ruthlessness of a Tartar conqueror; who has suppressed free speech and free press; who has either jailed or exiled or murdered every member of the Russian Constituent Assembly upon whom he could lay his hands; and who has caused the opponents of his rule of the fist to be tortured and killed—Koltchak is represented to the American people as a disinterested person who is trying to establish democratic government in Russia!

This was the "ally" whom the Associated Powers intended to supply with money, provisions and ammunition, with a promise of ultimate recognition of his government. The United States Government has frankly refused to help Koltchak with any loan, which he appears to have been particularly anxious to receive and to negotiate which he had sent agents to the United States. How long will the rest of the Allies continue to prop up this broken reed in the hope of rallying the Conservative elements in Russia in their war against the Soviet regime?

"Bankers, Bondholders, and Bolsheviks."

In this connection the following from "Wayfarer" in the "Nation" will be found both revealing and instructive:—

I find some sensational matter in a pamphlet which I find on my desk by Mr. Walter Newbold, which he calls "Bankers, Bondholders, and Bolsheviks." Mr. Newbold details the connection of many great English capitalists, banks, and investment companies with various Russian companies and exploiting enterprises, including Mr. Urquhart's mining ventures, the Irtysh, Kyshtim, and Tomalyk Corporations. With this I have nothing to do. We have a right to finance Russia if she wants financing; but obviously this connection throws a tremendous financial interest against Bolshevism, as an anti-capitalist force. For though Bolshevism may be ready to make terms with foreign capital, it will certainly put a check on exploitation, and prevent Russia from becoming, in the lyric phrase of the Chairman of the Bibi Eibat Oil Company, a "second India or a second Egypt." But at a moment, when we are aiding, arming, and subsidizing risings against the Russian Government, it behoves Ministers and important public men to avoid the suspicion of a personal interest in their success. Yet Mr. Newbold declares that several British Ministers are shareholders in these Russian Corporations.

Revealing Figures.

"Wayfarer" proceeds:—

I had the curiosity to examine his statements, and I found that Somerset House records the following entries of investment with their dates:—

Sisert Mining Company:—

	Shares.	Date.
Rt. Hon. A. Chamberlain	1,000	4 8 14
Ditto.	1,000	30 12 16
Ditto.	1,000	8 5 18

Anglo-Russian Trust:—

	Shares.	Date.
Rt. Hon. Walter Long	500	12 4 13
Ditto.	3,000	31 12 18

Spassky Copper Company:—

	Shares.	Date.
Lord Reading	213	5 2 19

Kyshtim Corporation:—

	Shares.	Date.
Geddes, Auckland	300	2 1 19
Geddes, Eric	440	2 1 19

The holdings of the Geddes Brothers date, it will be seen, from this year, that is, after the war with Germany was ended, and we were op nly treating the Government of Russia as an enemy. What have these gentlemen to say?

Apparently, among the many things for which the world has been made "safe" by the war, Capitalism is not the least important.

MR HORNIMAN'S MESSAGE TO FRIENDS.

Mr. Horniman in a letter to a friend from London, dated July 24, says:—

"Please tell all my friends that I have not the least doubt about my reappearance in Bombay in a few months."

JOINT COMMITTEE.

TRANSFER EDUCATION ENTIRELY!

SIR MICHAEL SADLER'S EVIDENCE.

SIR STANLEY REED ON INDIA'S PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Aug. 21.

At to-day's sitting of the Joint Committee Sir Michael Sadler, Vice-Chancellor of the Leeds University, gave evidence in his individual capacity as regards education in Bengal. He stated that the enthusiasm formerly manifested for Western studies had considerably calmed down. More science and direct application to life were needed. He outlined the Calcutta University Commission's recommendations. He thought education in Bengal should be treated as one national thing under the supervision of one Minister. The education of girls in primary and secondary schools should come within the Minister's purview. The vernacular should be scientifically and thoroughly studied and there ought to be a perfect mastery of English. A great effort should be made to teach the village community as a whole. There ought to be a wise system of adult education for parents and older people. It would be wiser to transfer education as a whole, not in parts.

Replying to Lord Sydenham who asked if he had not got the impression of the Indian education system top heavy because of the comparatively small extent of primary education, witness agreed, but said he wanted to see the base of the pyramid extended, but the apex not whittled away.

SIR STANLEY REED.

Sir Stanley Reed referred to the present shortage of labour in India, rise in India's financial stability, enormous awakening of public spirit and demand for a higher standard of living and better social surroundings. There was a strong feeling in every walk of life that India should take full stature among the Empire's dominions. India's borrowing power had increased so phenomenally that the old dependence on the London market had almost disappeared. He thought the Bill was sufficient as a first step. In spite of India's progress every reasonable effort had been made to make the wages adequate to-day.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

BURMA GOVT. PROPOSALS BEFORE GOVT. OF INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 20.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Montagu said that the proposals of the Government of Burma as regards constitutional reforms arising from the Montagu-Chelmsford Report had just reached the Government of India.

PREMIER'S INDUSTRIAL BILL.

FIRST READING PASSED IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 19.

In the House of Commons, the bill mentioned by Mr. Lloyd George in his speech introducing a forty-eight hour week with a few exceptions and a living wage in all industries has passed its first reading. The bill covers all the occupations except a few like the domestic servants, seamen and agriculturists.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 20.

Commenting on Mr. Lloyd George's speech "The Times" says:—The utterance is disappointing. The special pleading failed to command attention and left many matters unsettled.

"The Daily Mail":—The speech leaves the nation in a state of uncertainty. There are no new proposals except regarding the mines. We are told in the plainest terms that we are standing on the edge of a chasm but all action is postponed. The new commercial policy and the Imperial trade scheme remain in the realm of suggestion.

The "Daily Express":—The Premier's survey was keen and his policy bound but as regards economies it is his duty to set an example in public expenditure.

The "Morning Post":—Mr. Lloyd George despite his warnings does not appear seriously to intend decreasing the expenditure. As regards the trade policy he proposes to supersede the system of licenses by a new system of protection even more arbitrary unscientific and capricious. We can conceive of nothing better calculated to paralyse industry and commerce.

OPINIONS IN THE LOBBY.

MORE BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Aug. 20.

Neither the supporters of tariff reform nor of free trade in the lobby are satisfied with the Premier's statement of the future trade

(Continued in column 3.)

COAL FAMINE IN AUSTRIA.

DUE TO MINERS' STRIKES IN SILESIA.

EXPRESS TRAINS CANCELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 20.

VIENNA.—Owing to coal famine resulting from the miners' strike in Silesia, all the express trains in German-Austria have been cancelled.

STRIKE SPREADING IN UPPER SILESIA.

DEMAND FOR ABOLITION OF STATE OF SIEGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 20.

The strike movement in Upper Silesia is spreading. Ninety per cent. of the workmen are now out. Riots have broken out. The workmen's demands include the abolition of the state of siege and the reopening of the frontiers to prevent famine.

STRIKES ATTRIBUTED TO GERMAN AGITATORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 20.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council, to-day considered the reports from Warsaw on the subject of the strikes in Silesia affecting 70 per cent. of the industry. The strikes are attributed to German agitaors.

ALLIED LEADERS TO REMEDY INSTABILITY.

SUPREME COUNCIL'S REQUEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 19.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 20.

It is stated that the Supreme Council has asked the allied military leaders to take steps to remedy the instability of the situation in Upper Silesia. An allied occupation is probable.

MAGYAR AND RUMANIAN AGGRESSION.

SUPREME COUNCIL CONSIDERS AUSTRIA'S COMPLAINT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 20.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council has considered the Austrian note complaining of aggression of the Magyar and Rumanian troops in West Hungary which the Peace Treaty has assigned to Austria.

MAINTENANCE OF ORDER IN WEST HUNGARY.

HUNGARIAN MINISTER'S PROTEST TO GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 20.

COPENHAGEN.—Lovaczy, the new Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs in a note to German-Austria, relative to the latter's request to the Peace Conference, for authorisation to maintain order in West Hungary, protests against this step as endangering friendly relations between German-Austria and Hungary and says that the German-speaking population of Hungary which is the "flesh of our flesh" can only be freed from the terrors of Bolshevism by the national troops sent thither.

GERMANY'S NAVAL LOSSES.

508 VESSELS: 18,854 MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, August 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., August 20.

BERLIN.—According to the organ of the German Navy League, Germany's naval losses during the war were 508 vessels, including 199 submarines, of which 178 were lost in open fight. The personnel of 18,854 men perished in these vessels.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS TO OCTOBER 22ND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 20.

Parliament has adjourned until October 22nd.

"THE CHRONICLE" AND MR. MONTAGU.

(FROM "INDIA.")

The re-appearance of the "Bombay Chronicle" untrammelled by "pre-censorship" is a notable event in the history of the Indian Press. It is noteworthy that the withdrawal of the Government order has been welcomed by organs of all shades of opinion—excepting of course, the reactionary Anglo-Indian journals. The chorus of relief and satisfaction is not confined to papers only representing Nationalism and Home Rule interests. Papers which are regarded with favour by Government, on account of their mild and cautious politics, are emphatic in the expression of their satisfaction that an organ of so independent a character, whose influence, for good was so great, and which was regarded with affection by the public all over India and by the people of Western India in particular, as their great bulwark against bureaucratic aggression and official wrong-doing, is free once more to voice public opinion. These expressions of satisfaction are tinged with regret, however, that the withdrawal of the censorship has not been accompanied by the cancellation of the order of deportation against the editor, which, if the reasons put forward in justification of the action of the Government of Bombay by Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons, are to be accepted as those on which it was actually based, is obviously necessary as an act of bare justice in view of the complete refutation of the charges made by the Secretary of State. Mr. Montagu accused Mr. Horniman of three things—passing over the merely rhetorical charge of political "eccentricity." He said (1) that he used his paper to fan the flame of disorder, (2) that he published libels on British troops, and (3) that he distributed the paper free among British troops, in order to excite disaffection among them. It seems fairly clear that 2 and 3 cannot both be true. But the fact is that neither is true. To take 3 first, the charge has been flatly denied by Mr. Horniman; and Mr. Jinnah, the chairman of the directors of the Indian Newspaper Company, to which the "Bombay Chronicle" belongs, has cabled Mr. Montagu that his board has exhaustively investigated this charge, and has found it to be totally without foundation. As to the second charge, what actually happened could only, by a wide stretch of imagination, be regarded as a justification for Mr. Montagu's allegation. A responsible correspondent sent, a telegram to the "Chronicle," stating that, soft-nosed bullets had been picked up after the firing at Delhi on March 30. This was followed by a Government communique stating that soft-nosed bullets were not used by any of the troops, and adding that it was possible that some of the bullets used had "spread" on coming into contact with the walls of neighbouring buildings at short range. This communique was duly published in the "Chronicle", but the remarkable fact has been disclosed that a telegram which the correspondent of the paper had despatched to it, withdrawing the allegation and explaining how the misapprehension, on which it was based, arose, never reached the "Chronicle" and only came to the knowledge of the directors when a copy of it sent by post was delivered after the editor had been deported and the publication of the paper had been suspended. The telegram was apparently held up by the Censor. Now, all this has been fully communicated to Mr. Montagu in the cable sent to him by Mr. Jinnah. The duty obviously lies upon him to correct the statement made by him in the House and right the obvious wrong done by him—no doubt unwittingly—to Mr. Horniman and the "Bombay Chronicle."

There remains the first charge, that of "fanning the flame" of disorder. Mr Montagu cannot be expected, of course, to have been a close reader of the "Chronicle," but, had he been, he would have known that this charge is also glaringly untrue. The most casual perusal of its columns for some time before and during the unrest that occurred as a result of the passing of the Rowlatt Act, and the subsequent arrest of Mr. Gandhi and other leaders will show that the "Chronicle" was consistently pressing upon the public rigid adherence to the doctrine of *satyagraha* of which abstention from every sort of violence is the cardinal essential. Mr. Horniman himself, in all his public utterances, enjoined on the people the necessity restraint and of refraining from disorder or violence, and the result was that in Bombay City and in the whole Presidency, with the exception of Ahmedabad, where other causes were at work, no violence and no disorder occurred. How different was the case in the Punjab, from which province Sir Michael O Dwyer, in his wisdom, excluded the leaders and the journals which were using every effort to restrain the aggravated populace from disorder!

The charges made by Mr. Montagu against Mr. Horniman are thus shown to be baseless, and it is clear that the Secretary of State was gravely misinformed by those who supplied him with the material for the defence of an action which, it is widely believed, was practically forced upon Sir George Lloyd's Government by the Government of India. So far as we are aware, Mr. Montagu has hitherto taken no notice of Mr. Jinnah's cable. But he can hardly continue to maintain silence, and we trust he will take an early opportunity of requiting the injustice that has been done to Mr. Horniman.

JOINT COMMITTEE.

(Continued from column 1.)

policy. Both demand clearer definitions of the dumping and key industries.

The action of the Board of Trade in carrying out its licensing powers will be closely watched. The "Daily Telegraph" is disappointed at the absence of a reference to Ireland and other topics but chiefly with the failure to recognise the strength of demand in all responsible quarters for the reduction of public expenditure. "This shielding of departmental prodigality" observes the "Daily Telegraph," will spoil the effect of the Premier's warnings regarding the nation's financial position." The "Daily Telegraph" welcomes the bold and imaginative sketch of the industrial policy, the refusal of nationalisation of mines and the sensible, modest and practical trade proposals.

The "Daily Graphic" says the country expected a more precise statement concerning the reduction of Government expenditure not an announcement of the new spheres of Government activity.

The "Daily Chronicle" says:—"Though he did not deal with all the topics the critics pressed before his notice, the Premier fairly redeemed the pledges when he last addressed the House of Commons when he clearly indicated that he would not make a further statement on Ireland before the recess." The journal hopes that his appeal that the differences between the employers and the employed should be bridged will not go unheard.

The "Daily News" says:—"The speech is not merely disappointing but gravely disquieting. He insisted upon the need for commercial confidence but an indispensable condition to the restoration of confidence is the enunciation of a bold and constructive government policy. Instead of that the Government offers a series of suggestions on which they would be glad to hear the House of Commons' opinion in two months."

FRANCE'S SECURITY AND PROSPERITY.

INTERESTING SPEECHES IN GENERAL COUNCILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 19.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 20.

The Havas Agency states:—The annual meetings of the General Councils of the French Departments began yesterday. In nearly all the speeches reference was made to the wonderful victory won since the meetings of the last year.

M. Barthou declared that if strike was to become an instrument of oppression of the majority by the minority it must be done away with. Other speakers pointed to the guarantee which the English and American alliance had given to France.

M. Tardieu delivered a great speech stating that the future outlook of France was more re-assuring. There were, he said, already signs of rebirth visible in the Alsace-Lorraine with all the vast resources of mineral wealth and fertile soil. The Cameroons and Togoland belonged to France. Morocco was liberated from political and diplomatic hindrances devised by Germany. French exports in the first six months of the present year showed an increase of 1,14,604 million francs compared with the last year. In short, concluded M. Tardieu, the present situation warranted optimism.

AMERICA'S DEMAND FROM MEXICO.

RANSOM ON AVIATORS TO BE PAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 20.

WASHINGTON.—The Government has called on Mexico to secure immediate release of the American aviators. The officials of the State Department announce that the ransom will be paid.

REPORT OF BENGAL CIVIL VETERINARY DEPT.

DECREASE OF DEATHS FROM RINDERPEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

The report of the Bengal Civil Veterinary Department for last year shows considerable decrease in the mortality of animals from contagious diseases, the total number of deaths reported being 15,569 against 26,486 in the previous year. The most striking decrease was under the head rinderpest, the number of deaths being 10,772, as compared with 21,126 in the previous year. The decrease is reported to be due to proper organisation of inoculation campaign by the Veterinary Department in affected localities. There were virulent outbreaks of rinderpest all over Calcutta and its suburbs and inoculation was performed in 4,984 cases. The death-rate from anthrax was however heavier than the previous year. During last year itinerant veterinary assistants visited 13,462 villages and treated 58,025 animals.

LUDENDORFF'S FALL.

HOW IT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

INTERESTING DISCLOSURES IN HIS MEMOIRS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 20.

BERLIN.—Interesting extracts are published from Ludendorff's memoirs written after the armistice. Ludendorff complains that the suffrage decree of July 1917, "revealed our weak points to the enemy showing our fears of a revolution." After the Reichsta peace resolution of 1917, both he and Hindenburg tendered their resignations which were withdrawn upon Bethmann retiring. He refers to Kuehlmann as a diplomatist whose name will ever be associated with the "Bolsheviks' entry into Berlin and permitting the Bolshevik propaganda from the Russian Embassy."

Dealing with the critical days towards the end of 1918 Ludendorff says that even after President Wilson's second note he urged a fresh national effort. Indeed Hindenburg issued an Army Order sharply condemning President Wilson. "This order," says Ludendorff, "brought about my fall." The Kaiser declared against the order so Ludendorff, feeling that he had lost his master's confidence, resigned. The Kaiser in accepting his resignation said "Your departure will make it possible for me to create a new state with the help of the Social-Democrats." Ludendorff then went to see Hindenburg and said:—"In a fortnight we shall no longer have a Kaiser."

Perhaps the least known fact that the memoirs disclose is that the Germans nearly lost the battle of Tannenberg which was only won by Ludendorff drawing off all the troops facing General Rennenkampf's army and concentrating them against General Samsonoff's Nareff army. "The battle lasted from August 27th to August 30th. Rennenkampf's immense army lay like a threatening thunder cloud in the north-east. All he had to do was to come up and we would have been beaten but he didn't march with his main body beyond the Allenburg-Gerdauen-Neidenborg line and we won a brilliant victory. Few people knew the anxious thoughts during these long days with which I looked towards Rennenkampf's army."

DANUBE SHIPPING.

REOPENING OF NAVIGATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 20.

BUDAPEST, August, 17th.—After a month's patient labour Admiral Troubridge's Danube commission has reopened navigation from Ratisbon to the Black Sea. The last great difficulty was clearing the minefield sown by Bela Kun between Pressburg and Baja. The Commission now controls the Danube shipping and has forced the Rumanians to keep their hands off the Danube.

The steamboat service between Budapest and Pressburg has been re-opened and five hundred tons of sugar are now going to Belgrade. The traffic is now normal on the Danube and this is bound to promote better relations amongst the seven countries bordering on the Danube.

PROFITEERING BILL.

THIRD READING PASSED IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 20.

In the House of Lords, the Profiteering Bill yesterday passed its third reading.

DEMAND FOR INCREASE IN WAGES.

RAILWAYMEN'S UNIONS CONSIDERING GOVERNMENT OFFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, August 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., August 20.

The Railwaymen's Unions are considering the new Government offer of the standard rates of wages representing an increase of a hundred per cent. in the pre-war rates. There will be no three days' strike in Liverpool.

At a meeting last night of the Mersey Federation representing twenty-eight shipbuilding and engineering trades decided to ballot before striking. A crowded meeting of the warehousemen passed a resolution in favour of remaining at work.

WHEREABOUTS OF "GOLIATH."

SUPPOSED TO HAVE LANDED NEAR DAKAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., August 20.

PARIS.—The Aerobus Goliath left Mogodar on August 15th. She passed Port Etienne on August 16th, since when she has not been heard of. She is supposed to have landed in a desert in the vicinity of Dakar.

NAVAL BATTLE IN GULF OF FINLAND.

ENGAGEMENT WITH BOLSHEVIK FLEET.

MANY ENEMY WARSHIPS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, August 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., August 20.

HELSINGFORS.—A naval battle took place on the evening of August 18th in the Gulf of Finland between the British and the Bolshevik fleets. The Russian battleship Andrei Pervosvanny, the battle cruiser Petropavlovsk, one Russian transport and one Russian guardship are reported sunk. The British lost three motor-boats, eight officers being killed and three wounded.

BOLSHEVIK SUBMARINE AND DEPOTSHIP SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LATER.

In addition to the Bolshevik warships previously mentioned as having been sunk it is reported that a Bolshevik submarine and a depot-ship were sunk in an action which occurred off the Tolbaken Lighthouse.

JOINT ACTION AGAINST PETROGRAD.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN N.-E. RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AND ESTHONIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 20.

STOCKHOLM.—The "Svenska Dagbladet" confirms the report that the north-west Russian Government has signed an agreement with Esthonia for joint action against Petrograd, which is expected to begin shortly, also recognising the independence of Esthonia.

LOSS OF RUSSIAN BATTLESHIPS.

3 BRITISH MOTOR BOATS ALSO LOST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 20.

The Admiralty confirms the news that the Russian battleships "Petropavlovsk" and "Andrei Pervosvanni" were sunk in action in the Gulf of Finland and announces that the Russian destroyer was also sunk, while the Russian cruiser was probably seriously damaged. It confirms that three British motor-boats were lost but does not mention the loss of a Russian transport or guardship nor the losses of British personnel.

CONCENTRATION AGAINST KRONSTADT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 20.

STOCKHOLM.—A telegram from Helsingfors states that the reinforced British fleet has concentrated again Kronstadt which is reported to be on fire.

END OF AMERICAN RAILWAY SHOPMEN'S STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.

The strike of the railway shopmen has ended.

RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORT OF CAPITAL

REMOVAL ANNOUNCED BY TREASURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 20.

The Treasury announces the removal of certain war restrictions on the export of capital. Remittances can now be made abroad for the purchase of any form of property. Hitherto money could only be remitted for the purpose of buying merchandise. Securities held abroad can now be sold in the Stock Exchange provided they have not been in enemy ownership since the outbreak of the war.

Khan Bahadur Burjorji Dorabji Patel, C.I.E., of Quetta, and Mr. Mancherji Jamshedji Patel, of Hongkong, have contributed sums of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 10,000 towards constructing a pucca road interlinking seventy-seven villages of the Olpad Taluka in the Surat District. An influential committee has been appointed to collect further amounts to the extent of Rs. 25,000 needed to perfect the communication between Surat and Rander and the Olpad villages, so that the village agriculturists might market their perishable agricultural produce without inconvenience felt daily at present by seventy-five to one hundred bullock cart playing on the Dandi Road.

BRITAIN'S SEA POWER.

INDIA'S DEPENDENCE.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S ADDRESS TO GRADUATES.

The Annual Convocation of the University of Bombay was held last evening, the Chancellor, Sir George Lloyd, presiding, when degrees were conferred on the successful students of the year. After the presentation of degrees and medals, the Registrar read the Syndicate's report for the past year. The Chancellor then delivered his address.

CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

He said:—I feel happy to meet you on the occasion or my first address as Chancellor of the University. To-day for the first time in five years we assemble free from the spectre which has so long held the world in its deadly grasp. Like men who have been struggling for life in the depth of the sea and have at last with well-nigh intolerable pain won to the air, we look around and hardly know that we have escaped. Has ever history seen such a change in the course of one short year? A year ago, along the western front our armies were still interlocked in a death struggle. True we had already begun to see before us the consummation of our desires. The furious German drives of the spring and the early summer had been definitely stayed. Marshal Foch had already begun to justify the immortal courage with which when he could no longer retreat he had turned to attack. But the issue was still doubtful and there were few who hoped with any assurance that the world would be spared the agony of another winter of war. And then, while our men steadily fought their way across the plains made glorious by the campaigns of Marlborough, there came in rapid succession the magnificent victory of General Allenby and the collapse and dispersal of the Bulgarian army—two blows which rang the death-knell of Germany's hopes and which prepared the way for the armistice of November 11th. This has been for us a year more wonderful than that of which Dryden wrote. All the greatness that was arrayed against us has crumbled to pieces. We have watched great empires sink into ignoble ruin and the fate of their rulers has shown us that

> The Glories of our blood and state
> Are shadows, not substantial things,
> There is no armour against fate,
> Death lays his icy hand on Kings,
> Sceptre and Crown must tumble down
> And in the dust be equal made
> With the poor crooked scythe and spade.
> Only the actions of the just
> Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.

In the very magnitude of our success there lurks a danger. The cancer that grew at the heart of Europe has been excised. For 200 years Prussia has grown greater and greater, at the expense of her neighbours and by the practice of principles which are the negation of all that the bravest and the purest souls in the history of the world have given their lives to maintain. The State as an entity entitled to overrule the conscience of the individual, the State as an aggressive force expressed in its army, the State authorised by its mere conception to cast aside all principles of morality in its dealings with its neighbours and to engage in forgery, theft and extortion, these are the principles which have guided Germany's policy since the days of Frederick William I. Witness Silesia, Schleswig, Alsace and Lorraine. These ancient wrongs have been gloriously righted.

The Lurking Danger.

But there remains a danger. Mankind having seen the downfall of the chief prophet of wrong may be ready to believe that the principles themselves have been for ever uprooted from the world. Some, the sentimentalists, have told you that this war should end all wars and should establish throughout the world the brotherhood of man and true democracy. To you who are entering into your life-work, I would say that nothing could be more fatal than to believe that the victory which has been achieved is a final victory for the principles of right. The last battle is not yet over, nor ever will be, while we carry in our blood the traces of the primal brute from which we sprang. Ever through the centuries the old contradictions will rise again to the battle, those instincts of cruelty and desire for power which we inherit from days of savagery, arrayed against the feelings of friendship, of love, of honest dealing, in a word, of humanity, which spread out in ever-widening circles from the primitive family sense. The progress of humanity is no straightforward march. There is, and will be, an ebb and flow in our advance. Despite the optimists, from time to time, right *will* be worsted and wrong *will* triumph. To believe otherwise, is to believe that human nature has emerged from this war radically different from what it was before. What individuals are that will nations be. This war has no more eradicated the evil passions from among nations than it has from individuals, and unless we are prepared to devote ourselves to the task of ensuring that when next, in whatever land it may be, the old dragon of wrong rears its head, it will be confronted by the majority of humanity solid for the right, this war will have been fought in vain. I say this more particularly to you to-day. For, at present the whole framework of the constitution of India is under revision, and whether India will as a self-governing nation take a place among those forces which work for the progress of humanity depends largely on what you make of the opportunity offered to you in the coming years.

Grapple with facts,

How are you to prepare yourselves for your task? There is only one way, and it is hard work guided by clear thinking. You cannot work well unless you think clearly, and you cannot think clearly unless you grapple with facts. For years you have been preparing yourselves for nothing else than this, that you should in the presence of any group of facts be able to recognise them for what they are and to act on them in accordance with the principles which have been instilled in you. The teaching which you have received has not been an end in itself. To many of you the details of what you have learned will never be of the slightest use. They were never meant to be. They were but the materials on which you were being taught to practise the art of thinking. And remember this, that whatever your profession may be, the method you have been taught is to be applied to concrete facts, and concrete facts will not yield to any amount of thinking on purely abstract lines. Some of you will become doctors. Remember always that it is patients you are treating and not a collection of symptoms to be gathered from the text books and to be dealt with according to rigid formulae. If you have a post-mortem examination to make, it is your business to report what you see with your eyes on an actual human corpse, things that can be seen and touched and smelt. Not things read in Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence. Some of you will become lawyers, perhaps even rise to the Bench. Remember that the parties with whom you are dealing, the witnesses whom you are examining, the accused whom you are trying, are human beings with complex psychological equipments of their own. Do not be content with mere abstract logical coherence between the statements of witnesses. A deposition may be logically perfect but may be psychologically all wrong. Some of you will become teachers and will bear your part in supplying what is perhaps the most urgent need of your country at present, namely, martyrs in the cause of primary education. If you would succeed, try to realise the material with which you are dealing. *Each* child is an individual human being with special aptitudes of which you must take account if you would bring out what is best. If you are in charge of a kindergarten, remember that a child plays with its heart and not with its hands or feet. In other words, get down to what is the really essential thing, the fact that you are dealing with individual human lives. Some of you again may find your life working politics, municipal or national. Here again, try to see the facts. Distrust theories, distrust phrases. The bigger sounding, the finer sounding a phrase, the less likely is it to have any concrete meaning. Find out about people, what they eat, what they drink, how they are housed, what masters feel about men and men feel about masters. Don't worry about general principles. Leave them to the schools. Keep away from metaphysics and study psychology.

Sea power.

When I was engaged in considering the choice of a theme on which to address Convocation this year, it seemed to me that there was a risk everywhere that the decisive contribution to victory which sea power has made should be ignored, and that India who perhaps more than any other country has directly benefited by its protection needed to have its attention especially drawn to this fact. Sea power is ever exerted not so much in the "battle thunder and flame" as in a steady invisible pressure keeping the enemy off the sea and leaving it free for friendly commerce. The work of the navy has been done far from these shores and that is why probably few of you realise the huge debt you owe, each of you personally, and which India as a whole owes to the work of that great fleet which shepherded the dejected and disgraced German ships into the Forth on a misty winter morning. Of that personal debt I shall say more later; but these reflections led me insensibly to turn over in my mind the relation of India to sea power, what it has been and what it is likely to be. I do not offer the following remarks to you as the result of original research. The facts are ready to hand in many books of Portuguese, English, Indian, History, Naval and Military. But it may be that I can suggest a new grouping, a slight change of emphasis, a "new angle of vision" in the cant phrase of the day, which will show you that those phrases which you have used in their abstraction in answering your examination questions in history stand for something which has profoundly influenced the course of your country's history and your own lives.

India and England.

The relations between India and Europe fall into two well-marked periods, the dividing point being 1486 when Bartholomeo Dias rounded the Cape of Good Hope and so opened the passage to India by sea. Before that date Europe knew less of India than the Greeks had known. To the middle ages India was chiefly a land from which fresh spices and rich stuffs found their way through Egypt and the Levant. A few travellers, mostly Italians, had actually visited the country, but constant intercourse there was none. We speak of the sea as the Sundering Flood. Nothing could be more inaccurate. It is the broad highway joining nation to nation; and lands severed by the wide sea may be, and indeed often are, in more intimate connection than those divided by a narrow range of hills or even by a line of boundary posts.

In the earlier period the question of the influence of sea power on the relations between India and Europe hardly arises, although it may be of interest to note that it was his command of the Eastern Mediterranean which enabled Alexander the Great to engage in the first European invasion of India. After the battle of Issus, Alexander's first care was, at the expense of a long and arduous siege, to destroy the sea power of the Phoenicians by the reduction of Sidon. But Alexander and the Greeks left no permanent stamp on India. A misrendered name, a romance, a few coins, and those exquisite Greco-Buddhist sculptures which render the thought of the East in the artistic medium of pure Hellenism—these are all that remain to remind us of his great adventure.

With the period which opened with Dias, and Vasco da Gama it is different. Since the 20th of May 1498 when Vasco da Gama cast anchor at Calicut, the whole fate and fortune of India has been determined by the sea. None can doubt that once the culture of Europe came into close connection with India, it was bound to affect profoundly the whole civilisation of that ancient country. The question as to which type of European civilisation should have the preponderating influence, the question as to which European country should in the long run obtain political supremacy in India and should have in its hands the making of future political constitution, has from the outset rested merely on this—which power has been able to hold the command of the seas? That the Portuguese should be the first in India was determined by the fact that even from the beginning of the 14th century they had devoted attention to the maintenance of a mercantile and military navy, and throughout the century in which they dominated the trade of the East they maintained themselves by a wise use of sea power, wresting the control from the Turks and Egyptians who were supported by their Venetian rivals and establishing naval bases at Diu and Goa. But corrupt finance, the enervating influence of too easily acquired wealth—the excessive influence of the Church and a rashly adventurous policy in Africa reduced the power of Portugal at home, and left her a victim to her more powerful neighbour, Spain, while in India a vicious system of administration and embittered relations with the Native States had seriously weakened her position.

The Dutch and the English.

The weakness of Portugal and her temporary subordination to Spain left the control of the trade of the East open to whatever Power could seize it, Of such powers there were two, the Dutch and the English, both of them suited by geographical position, by the character and training of the nation and by the possession of a mercantile marine, and both urged by economic condition towards an expansion of their commerce. Both were peoples of free and bold thought, inspired with the love of liberty which seems to be ever the mark of a seagoing race and both were animated by a sense of recent, wrongs suffered at the hands of Spain.

At the beginning of the 17th century then, moved by a common impulse, the Dutch and English struck out boldly for the eastern seas. The battle for control was fought out in two theatres, the western coast of India and the Spice Islands. For a quarter of a century there raged a naval war of which our historians say little or nothing, but which decided the fate of India. Paradoxically enough that was not the matter at issue between the parties. What *they* were most anxious about was the rich spice trade of Java, Sumatra and the Eastern Isles, pepper and cinnamon and cloves. The Dutch have retained the Spice Islands, but it may be that the very success which they won by their sea power did in the long run cause them to miss the greater prize, the dominion of India. Throughout the Eastern Seas the Portuguese, Dutch and the English battled for mastery. The command of the sea was the immediate issue and the prize was the empire of the east. From the Persian Gulf to the uttermost isles there were fierce fights "cruel bloody battles", but the upshot of it all was that the superior power of the Dutch on the sea told.

Settled in the Narrow Seas.

But the real question whether India should fall under the liberalising influence of England or under that narrow-minded rule of the Dutch which has failed even to our own day to conciliate the natives of Sumatra was settled not in the Indian ocean, but in the Narrow Seas. England as a sea-power was slowly coming to her own. After the futility of James I and the weakness of his son came the strong hand of Oliver Cromwell. Under his rule the English flag was known and respected in every sea.

> Famè of the asserted sea through Europe blown
> Made France and Spain ambitious of his love
> Each knew *that* side *must* conquer he would own
> And for him fiercely, as for Empire, strove.

Such a man would not treat the question of Indian trade on narrow parochial lines. As Sir William Hunter has pointed out, he only granted the new charter of the East India Company after considering it from the point of view of the national interest. From the Portuguese as a punishment for their help to Prince Rupert he demanded the privilege of free trade to the Indies; and from the Dutch, when Blake had lowered Van Tromp's broom, he exacted full reparation for the outrage of Amboyna. The two Dutch wars of the reign of Charles II, indecisive as they were from a military point of view, further weakened the Dutch power in the east and the process was completed in the wars of William the Third and Anne. Holland had to guard herself on the landward side and had to leave the opposition to France or the sea to England. After the Peace of Utrecht, Holland as a sea-power need no longer be reckoned with.

Struggle between French and English.

The history of the 18th century is for Indi the history of the struggle between the French and the English. There is nothing else that really matters. The seeds of that struggle are to be found in the resolve of Colbert, one of the greatest of French statesmen, to turn France for the glory of his master, Louis Quartorze, into the greatest commercial country in Europe. His plan, in his own oft-quoted words, was "to organise producers and merchants as a powerful army subjected to an active and intelligent guidance so as to secure an industrial victory for France by order and unity of efforts . . . . . to organise seamen and distant commerce in large bodies as we do manufactures and internal commerce and *to give as support to the commercial power of France a navy established on a firm basis and of dimensions hitherto unknown.*"

The Seapower.

We have heard something remarkably like this in our own day as a description of the purpose of the German navy, though one may doubt whether even in the less scrupulous days of the 17th century the plan would have been carried out with the cynical immortality of our late foes. And like German during the last thirty years it was to the East, to the trade of Turkey, Egypt and India that the mind of the French statesmen turned. In 1674 Colbert's new East India Company founded Pondicherry. Unfortunately for Colbert (as perhaps for the rulers of Germany in the late war) his hands were forced too soon by the military party. The Dutch war of 1672 to 1678 completely disorganised the finances of France and postponed for 50 years the possibility of giving effect to Colbert's schemes. It did more. While the Dutch were occupied with their war with France, the English were picking up their carrying trade and when in the first quarter of the 18th century the French under the impulse of that spirit of commercial adventure which found its manifestation in the schemes of Law and our South Sea Bubble Companies turned again to the east they found themselves confronted by an England which had become the one great sea-power of the world.

The change in the nature of the relations between Western nations and India brought about by the French under Dumas and Dupleix has been often noted. Departing from the principles which had been adopted by the Portuguese and English of shunning territorial complications, principles which indeed are in consonance with the plan of Colbert which I have already quoted, they determined to exchange commerce for politics and endeavoured to obtain the control of the States with which they were in contact. Brilliant statesmen though some of them were, they ignored their own limitations. Colbert's words and the example of their English rivals might have taught them that before building an empire they must lay their foundations on a broad basis of commerce supported by sea-power. I do not propose to enter into details of the struggle with France. I will quote here one inoident which illustrates in the most vivid way the importance of even a local and temporary command of the sea. At the very beginning of the Seven Years' War occurred the capture of Calcutta and the tragedy of the Black Hole, pointing the lesson that so far as they relied on their own resources none of the settlements in India was safe against determined attack. Fortunately for England we had a strong naval force off Fort St. David when the news arrived. Sir Charles Watson who with Clive had just come from storming Angria's pirate stronghold had received orders to proceed home, but on hearing of the probable arrival of a French naval force he had disregarded them. The fleet was used to transport to the Hugli the troops which retrieved Calcutta, bombarded Chandernagore into surrender and by winning the battle of Plassey founded the British Empire in India. (I need hardly do more than remind you for comparison of the way in which our sea-power enabled us to repair the disasters of Serbia). Had the French had a fleet off the Madras coast such as D'Ache, brought out after a nine months' voyage in 1758, the whole history of India would have been different. I am not concerned to enter into the details of the three fierce naval battles which Pocock and D'Ache' fought off the Madras coast in 1758 and 1759. Suffice it to say that it was the retreat of D'Ache' in 1758 which enabled Kempenfeldt to throw reinforcements into Madras and by compelling Lally to raise the siege marked the beginning of the end of French influence. Captain Mahan quotes a most significant remark by Clive, "Notwithstanding the extraordinary effort made by the French in sending out M. Lally with a considerable force last year, I am confident before the end of this (1759) they will be near their last gasp in the Karnatic unless some very unforeseen event interpose in their favour. The superiority of our squadron and the plenty of money and supplies of all kinds which our friends on that coast will be furnished with from this province (Bengal) while the enemy are in fatal want of everything without any visible means of redress are such advantages, as, if properly attended to, cannot fail of wholly effecting their ruin."

Britain's hold on India.

Clive was right. The sea power of Britain had ensured to her an unshakable hold on India. Even during the American war when we stood in arms against the world, when it seemed as if the command of the sea was slipping from us, when we were at war in India with the Mahrattas and the Nizam and Hyder Ali, even then the genius of Suffren failed to loosen our grasp. The dogged determination and skilful seamanship of Hughes prevented him from giving adequate support to Mysore and from interrupting our reinforcements from Bengal and Europe. The East India Company recognised what sea power had done for their rule in India when they voted ten thousand pounds to Nelson after the battle of the Nile. And well they might, for Napoleon's expedition to Egypt was but the first step in the grandiose plans for an oriental empire which had filled his mind ever since his student days. He designed to plant in Egypt a strong French colony which should lie astride one of the main routes to the east and which should ultimately form the vanguard of an attack on India. That Egypt in the possession of the French would have been a most serious menace to the British Empire in India is certain. But Napoleon had one curious limitation. He never seems to have recognised the importance of the command of the sea. To make the threat, involved in the occupation of Egypt effective, it was necessary that he should have control of the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. As from the outset of the revolutionary and Napoleonic wars England was able, practically continuously to deny the seas to the fleets of her enemies, there was but little hope of Napoleon's success from the first. Though he continued to dream and scheme for years, the eastern seas Portuguese, Dutch and Nelson and his band of brothers had effectively barred his way to the East.

Germany.

I think I have said enough to show that the influence of sea power has been a very real thing in the history of India. It has fixed for you the conditions under which you live. The language in which you answer your examination papers, not Portuguese or Dutch or French but English, the political constitution in the working of which it will be your duty to share, the very texture of the clothes you wear, all these have been determined for you by England's control of the sea from time to time. Nay, more. You owe to Britain's sea power the fact that you are not at this moment under the power of Germany. From time to time in the course of the war German statesmen, still under the illusion of victory and feeling that the need for disguise was past, have given utterance to their views about what they would do with India, its people, its princes, its wealth, when they had wrested it from the grasp of Britain. For thirty years their eyes have been turned towards the East, towards India, the jewel of the British Empire. For this they reduced Austria to vassalage, intrigued in the Balkans, worked for political and economic control of Turkey and Asia Minor. *They* would carry out the plans which Leibnitz propounded to Louis XIV, which Colbert dreamed of, which Napoleon vainly tried to realise. They would throw themselves across the road to the east as once the Seljuke had done, cut off England's trade and advance secure on India. Secure? Not while England held the seas and could interrupt their line of march from the Eastern Mediterranean or from the Persian Gulf. Wiser than Napoleon they saw that they could do nothing without sea power. Their future was on the water. The swirling tides among the Orkney isles know the end of *that* dream.

Emden.

I may mention parenthetically as a curious fact that the name Emden turns up in both the first and the last incidents connecting India with Prussia. In the middle of the 18th century the Prussians tried to set up a Bengal Company of Embden. With regard to the other incident you will get full information at Madras. And what of yourselves during the last five years? Contrast the state of India now with that of Europe and learn from the contrast how great the debt you owe to the British Navy. Our old legislators said of it "the navy on which under God the safety of this realm mainly rests" and if the safety of Great Britain has rested during these years of strain on the navy, no less has the safety of India. Europe has been turned into a charnel house. Women and children have been blown to pieces in the streets of London and Paris. It is with difficulty that the people of Europe have obtained enough food to eat. In Europe you will hardly find such a gathering as this, of young men, who having finished their education, are going to take up their life's work. *Our* young men, our sons and brothers and friends, lie in France or Mesopotamia or Gallipolli. The Spring, as the great Greek said, has been taken out of our Year.

> Blow out you bugles over the rich dead,
> There's none of these, so lonely and poor of old,
> But, dying, has made us rarer gifts than gold.
> These laid the world away; poured out the red,
> Sweet wine of youth; gave up the years to be
> And work and joy and that unhoped serene,
> That men call age.

Force not eliminated.

Here in India your country has pursued the orderly course of its development. The products of your fields have been carried in security across the seas. The wealth of your country has greatly increased. Whether the increase has been rightly or wrongly distributed, I will not stop to inquire. You have been left in peace to pursue your studies and to fit yourselves for the task that lies before you. All these you owe under God to that control of the sea which the British Navy has held for you. I have left myself but little time to attempt to look into the future. I will only say this, that in the future, as in the past, the development of India will be closely bound up with the control of the sea. If you think that the factor of force has been eliminated from national politics by the successful issue of this war, you are mistaken. So long as mankind is what it is, nations no less than individuals will be moved from time to time by envy, hatred and greed, to aggression. The conformation of your country, the habits of its people render it extremely improbable that for many years to come India will develop into a great sea power. Nor need she, so long as she has the mercantile and military marine of the British Empire but it depends on herself what her standing within the Empire will be. Will she be as in the main heretofore mere producer of raw material? I hope not.

A new India.

I have a vision of an India in which the great natural resources of the country will be developed within her own boundaries, an India to be built up by the endeavour of her young men, *by your endeavours*, rightly directed into those channels of industry and manufacture which water the tree of national strength and prosperity, an India which will trade on equal terms with the sister nations of the Empire. It is therefore in connection with India's strategic position and her relation to sea power, as well as on narrower grounds, that I urge the intelligentsia of India to exert itself for the development of its resources. It is not sufficient that you be merchants or middlemen. It is by production itself and by the honest work involved in it that you young men can best help India to take her proper place in the polity of nations. Believe me—though the bookmen whose living is bounded by the covers of their books may call me a Philistine—that James Watt did more to make Britain what she is than Burke, Carlyle or Mill. When you have developed flourishing industries, the possibility of trading your products in the markets of the world will depend on the existence of a sea power to support you. And that being so, your future peace and prosperity must rest, like the safety of England, on the British Navy, that Navy but for which your fair city might have been given over to sack and plunder and your University made equal in ruin, at least, with Louvain.

LATEST CABLES.

GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

ATTITUDE OF PEACE CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 0-15, p.m., Aug. 21.

PARIS.—The Peace Conference has not replied to the telegram from Archduke Joseph, saying that he will only hold the office till the Constituent Assembly is convoked and decides upon the future form of Government, but has telegraphed to the Allied Mission in Budapest, reiterating that while the Allies must reckon with any Government in power they cannot recognise a Government which is not elected by the Constituent Assembly.

The Allied representatives in Silesia have telegraphed that the strikers are destroying coal-mines in Upper Silesia. The Conference is despatching a Coal Commission to report on the situation.

INTERPRETATIONS OF TREATY.

WILSON'S POSITION.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Aug. 21.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson opening the Conference with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at White House said he did not object to interpretations of how the United States accepts the League of Nations, provided these did not constitute part of a formal ratification. If the interpretations were part of a formal ratification it would mean a long delay as other Governments would have to accept the language of the Senate as the language of the Treaty. Most interpretations seemed to him to suggest the plain meaning of the instrument itself.

KOLTCHAK'S TROOPS RETREATING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Aug. 21.

Reuter learns that Admiral Koltchak's troops are still retreating but putting up well organised rearguard actions. The troops on Tumen front are withdrawing to a new position east of the town of Yalotourovak.

Round Cheliabinsk, orderly retirement continues towards the Tobol river.

FRATEL CASE POSTPONED.

WITNESSES FROM INDIA TO BE CALLED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Aug. 21.

Fratel's request for adjournment for witnesses to come from India and Mesopotamia has been granted. The case is not expected to be resumable for two months.

DEATH OF HON. MARK NAPIER

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Aug. 21.

The Hon. Mark Napier, for thirty years a member of Reuter's Board and Chairman for many years past, died at Inverness, today, of heart failure and complications.

Hon. Mark Francis Napier was born in 1852, and was educated at Cambridge. He was a Member of Parliament (Liberal) representing Boxburgh (1892-95).

DEATH OF MAJ-GENL N. BARNARDISTON.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Aug. 21.

The death is announced of Major-General Nathaniel Barnardiston.

Major-General Nathaniel W. Barnardiston was born in 1858. He joined the 77th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regt. from West Suffolk Militia in 1878, and was made an A.D.C. to Governor of Bermuda in 1889. He served in South African campaign as second in command of the 2nd Bn. Middlesex Regt. (1901-2). He commanded British troops at capture of Tsingtao in 1914, and was promoted to Major-General's rank. He was Chief of British Military Mission to Portugal in 1906.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd, accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, Mr. W. P. Cowie, Private Secretary, Captain C. E. Benson, Captain A. F. Lascelles, Captain C. Pratt, Aide-de-Camp left for Bombay, on Tuesday evening.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd presided at the University Convocation at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Wednesday afternoon.

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Dr. (Miss) Gulbai Phirozeshah Patel in charge of the Surat Hospital for women and children has been granted the Government of India scholarship for further study in Bombay and England.

The Hon. Mian Muhammad Shafi, Education Member of Council, will leave Simla on 23rd instant on a short visit to Calcutta, returning to Simla on 27th.

THE AFFLORESCENCE OF A PEER.

MR. EARDLEY NORTON ON LORD SINHA.

To a generation which has witnessed the deeds of the airship, the atrocities of the German nation, the more or less sympathetic attitude thereto of the neutrals and the triumph of the jazz, Lord Sinha's peerage will come only as a matter of minor surprise. To a select and discontented class it will come as a ray of comfort and hope. The Barrister practising in India may be refused English silk, he may, none the less, reasonably aspire to the House of Lords. He may be shut out from the aristocracy of intellect, but he will be provided with a key to the aristocracy of wealth. In his new station he will be hypnotised into silent admission of virtues with which he never professed to have a bowing acquaintance. A Governor in far distant climes will label his nature as "Sweet". A Viceroy will publicly embrace him as a brother "Statesman". There are only two limits to all this transfiguration—he must not be an Englishman; he must have graduated in the University of Office.

The Advocate and Ideal Official.

No one who has met Lord Sinha but will wish him success and prosperity in his new role. He has done nothing, I believe, to push his own advancement. It has been forced upon him. He is a victim to circumstances, the plaything of newly developed forces, the pawn of an acute and imaginative Secretary for India. He will justify Mr. Montagu's choice. As a German absorbs *lager*, or a sponge, water, so will Lord Sinha appropriate the principles of his chief and re-clothe them in utterances which will evoke admiration among noblemen ignorant of the capacity of the Indian Bar for absorbing anything and everything. As a Barrister practising, and practising successfully, in Bengal for a long series of years, Lord Sinha mastered the study of his briefs. In London he will be fed with departmental briefs better than any which were delivered to him in India. Influenced by an admirable collocation of public servants under the master mind of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, Lord Sinha's training will stand him in good stead. With blue pencil and red he will mark the pregnant passages. Thirty years' practice in the Law Courts will make the rest easy. He who has hob-nobbed with a Viceroy will not be afraid of a retired Governor of Bombay. His instructions will be to "go for him." As Counsel he will obey. The unthinking crowd, less familiar than the inhabitants of England's brightest jewel, with the irreverance which surrounds the substantial bodies of our satraps, will indulge in a thrill of astonishment that a mere Bengali Barrister should dare to castigate metaphorically the sacred person of a repatriated "Excellency". They forget that while Lord Sinha is flagellating, the birch is supplied by the Head Master. The voice may be the voice of Jacob, but the hands are the hands of Esau. His friends may be certain that Lord Sinha will not disgrace his Under-Secretaryship. For forty years, the period of my imprisonment with hard labour in India, no Under-Secretary has yet accomplished anything. Lord Sinha could not do less. I have a queer conviction he will do no more. To those who may have to interview him in his comfortable room at the India Office he will be, as he always has been, suave, affable, courteous. He will listen and—like others—forget. He is incapable of initiative. Had he been otherwise Mr. Montagu would not have chosen him. He is certain, therefore, to be the Ideal Official, welcome on his merits. All that subtle Mr. Montagu desires in an *alter ego* with a trick for speech, a retentive memory and a tendency to wear presentable boots. Lord Sinha will be no worse than his predecessors. He may even better them by reason of that linguistic charm of a slightly foreign accent which, as the English papers have stated, invests his speech with a claim to attention denied to Home-born peers. In mere fluency of speech it would indeed be remarkable (and lamentable) if a Bengali Barrister could not over-reach a disestablished Governor. Lord Sinha is a mere echo of Mr. Montagu. But it is at least a matter for congratulation that the echo will be musically in tune. If the Secretary opens upon B flat, his understudy may be trusted not to betray the octave

A Superstition.

From many points of view Lord Sinha's appointment is to be commended. It flatters the Indian race. It puts the Marshal's baton inside the knapsack of every private. It inspires this country with new hope and fresh ambitions. It will establish beyond criticism the recognition of ability outside stereotyped Parliamentary circles to say ditto in commendable English to the philosophy of its modestly secretive Mahatma. It will train a whole army of budding Bengalis—none else need apply—for succession to office for which the two essential qualities are fidelity to another's policy and a capacity to translate it intelligibly to the Lords. All this is excellent tuition and excellent incentive. Had matters been allowed to rest there, I should have had nothing to say in public. But official zeal is not content with allowing the public to say nothing. It rushes in to assert that its protege is a Statesman. That claim cannot be passed over in silence. The eminence of Lord Curzon must be respected. The assertion rests upon the belief—no doubt honestly held—that nothing in India is admirable or worth cultivation which has not been planted, and watered and spoonfed in Official circles. To this superstitution is due, for instance, the widely circulated advertisement that His Honour Sir Horatio Humpty Dumpty Governor of the Four Bahamas is necessarily the embodiment of all virtue, because, although he walks at times careless of human liberty, he walks as one who entered by open competition into the sacred precincts of authority. To this may also be ascribed the standing practice of the head of the Indian Administration stating in after-dinner speeches that his Executive and their uncles, cousins and kindred are the only salt of the earth. And if, in a fit of modesty, he excludes himself from this catalogue of the saints, the saints take the earliest opportunity of informing a credulous public that their Chief is the superman of all superman, living or dead.

> Big fleas have little fleas upon their backs to bite 'em.
> And little fleas have lesser fleas, and so *ad infinitem*.

Lord Sinha began life as a Barrister in Calcutta. He succeeded. So have many others who have neither been ennobled, nor officially recognised. He has amassed great wealth it is said. I hope so. But so have other Barristers who, till their death, have remained Commoners. The mere fact, therefore, of profession or wealth, is not, it would seem, a passport to a Barony. Later in life, Lord Sinha was made Advocate-General. I know several Advocates-Generals in and outside Bengal, who died as they were born, naked of title. Then he was knighted. There have been many Indian lawyer knights who have never entered the House of Lords save upon a ticket. Suddenly, there occurred a vacancy in the Law Membership on the Imperial Council. The country was full of unrest. The wildest political ambitions had been uncovered. Authority, on similar, but less imaginative lines than those of Mr. Montagu, decided to make a bid for public confidence. It translated Sinha to Simla. Not only was he not ennobled for that preferential treatment, but after about three years he resigned, and, if we may believe him—resigned on the ground that he was losing money by absence from the Bar. On his resignation they who now applaud him upbraided him with vehement reproach. Lay critics triumphantly quoted him as an instance of Indian incapability for position of trust after reverting to the Advocate Generalship, Sir S. P. Sinha performed the most remarkable somersault of his life. He jumped into the Chair of the President of the Indian National Congress! How this was performed I do not know. How the Selection Commitee consented to elect a gentleman who had never devoted five minutes to political questions, nor subscribed five annas for political ends, is a mystery as impenetrable as Mr. Well's God. The heathen solves it by recalling that the year was 1915, that we were in the throes of a mighty war, that discontent of a political complexion was making headway fast, and that Authority decided to have as spokesman of the Congress someone it could trust,—if the Congress couldn't. I have no quarrel with Authority. I admit it can always buy up its opponents. But the Congress lost all claim to parade in the honest levery of the Committee of the Indian Nation. Lord Carmichael, possibly, can explain the enigma. So can, I believe, Mr. Bhupendranath Basu,—now, in the next room to Lord Sinha at the India Office. The selection effaced the Congress. But it established Lord Sinha. Incidentally, I should like to ask whether it is true that Lord Sinha submitted his speech before it was delivered to the Governor or any Member of the Government of Bengal. If this be incorrect, it should be contradicted at once. If correct, what a comment on the Congress!

Mr. Montagu's Need

I do not know—nor is the matter interesting—what influence succeeded in inducing Lord Sinha to leave the Bar and enter the Bengal Executive Council. He went. He went to London as a Delegate (chosen, of course by the Government that delighted to honour him) to the Imperial Conference. Then Mr. Montagu floated into this country and the constellations met. The Secretary of State recognised the advantage of having as a Lieutenant in his coming battle for Indian Reform one who, as an Indian himself, could be coached into a grasp of Mr. Montagu's principles for the purpose of intelligible repetition of them before English audiences. Mr. Montagu—for whose stategy I cherish respect—realised that he could make quicker headway if he availed himself of the generous instincts which induce Englishmen to lend a more lenient ear to a litigant in person. Mr. Montagu, after all, as an Englishman, might be suspect, however much he yield to an ambition to link his name with the newest and greatest of India's constitutional Charters. Charity would be less scrupulous if India could be seen and heard at the bar of public opinion in the flesh. The Begum of Bhopal was presumably ruled out by the accident of her sex. The Native Princes were ineligible as a rule. Their purses and their polo-ponies were ahead of their education. Lord Sinha had fought his battle in the severe training ground of forensic strife. He was well-equipped financially. He owned pleasant manners, had hob-nobbed with two Barons and an Earl, had cut the painter which tied him to a Viceroy, and always turned his trousers up at the right end. Like the man who has music in himself, Mr. Montagu felt that such a man could be trusted. He waved his wand, and the petals unfolding revealed the first Indian Peer.

The Future.

But, in the history of Lord Sinha's career of what act of statesmanship has he been guilty? I challenge its production. As Law member he godfathered the Press Act on to his astonished countrymen. With that nefarious measure Sir Lawrence Jenkins has dealt in terms more robust—'pace' his pointed complaint to myself,—than I ever dared to voice. There are many reasons why Lord Sinha should be a Peer. There are just as many why he should be Under-Secretary. In both places he will conduct himself with that pleasant mediocrity which is the characteristic of, and the qualification for both. But he will not depart from ancient usages and tradition. He will not over-ride an Official wrong or condemn an Official fault. Redress will be no readier to spring from under his hand than from the hands of those he follows. Crusted custom will hold him in its thrall. He will preach platitudes about the emthralment of Indian women, and the exclusiveness of English Clubs. Under the prick of Mr. Montagu's spur he may break a lance with an Earl or even, some day, with a Duke. But his Official life will otherwise be blameless,—so blameless, that he may even rise in the peerage. If so, his many friends will be pleased. I nourish a secret hope.

Religious emancipation is in the air. The crude controversies of embittered Christians are to be composed into one undivided brotherly affection. The lion will lie down with the lamb, not outside it; the Ritualist and the Calvinist will chant one liturgy, out of the same volume hand-in-hand, in one Church. In an incredible flash of time Lord Sinha has conquered space and face. His unsuspected attainments have been guaranteed by reputable sponsors. Why should not Ecclesistical union, itself a miracle, be symbolised by another miracle,—the acceptance of the apostle of an alien faith,—and the complete fusion of religious interests be baptised by transforming Lord Sinha of Katpur into the Archbishop of Canterbury? But even in such an event (so irreverent am I, alas!) I cannot rid myself of the vision of Mr. Montagu in Archangel's robes with harp and crown complete fluttering into the sacred edifice to show the new dignitary the right way in.

BANGALORE RIOTS CASE.

CHARGES AGAINST SEVERAL PERSONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 19.

In the cases arising out of the riots and disturbances at Bangalore Mr. T. J. Taskar, I.C.S., District Magistrate has just concluded hearing the evidence and argument on behalf of the prosecution and of the defence. In one of the cases against Jamadar Lingayya and Naik Muniswami of the Sappers the latter was discharged and charges were framed against Jamadar Lingayya under Section 5 I. P. C. for damage to the mosque, insulting the Mahomedans and voluntarily causing disturbance to the assembly in the mosque and hurting the Mahomedans. Lingayya pleaded not guilty and denied the charges. In another case against Jamadar Lingayya charges were framed against him for wrongful confinement of a Mahomedan lad in the guard room of the Assaye Lines. Lingayya pleading not guilty said the boy was brought to the line and was reported to have assaulted a Sapper, it was his duty to put him in the guard room with a view to informing his superior officer of the matter.

In another case against Naik Muniswami and three others charge was framed against Muniswami only, on three counts viz., damaging the mosque, trespass and wrongful assembly. Other accused in the case were discharged. Muniswami pleaded not guilty. In another case against Jamadar Lingayya and six others on charges of house breaking and theft four of the accused were discharged. Orders on others will be passed after the hearing of the defence evidence.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The annual general meeting of the Bombay Students Brotherhood comes off on the 31st instant nearly a fortnight hence. For the last two or three years, the number of members on the roll exceeds one thousand, and it is a glaring pity indeed that hardly a fifty are seen at the annual meeting when such an important function of electing a new Managing Committee is performed. This indifference, however, affects the election, and generally, the same persons with a change on two return once more. Now, this state should not be allowed any longer to drift on. Old and indifferent office-bearers—with the exception of some few really sincere and hard workers—must go, yielding place to new, vigourous and enthusiastic men.—I would therefore, through the medium of your paper, like to request the members to try their best to attend the said meeting and see that only those that take interest in and work for the Brotherhood are elected hereafter.

I believe, it would not be out of place—since the Brotherhood is especially a students' Institution—to suggest that at least three out of the thirteen that are to be elected by the members should be regular students.—Yours, etc.,

Y. S. DESHMUKH.

Bombay, 17th Aug.

DISTRESS IN SYLHET.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The President of the Ramkrishna Home of Service has issued the following appeal:—

There is considerable scarcity of an acute type in Habiganj and Moulavibazar Sub-division of Sylhet where unprecedented drought has resulted in a failure of crops and prices are going up beyond the means of the people. Cases of starvation are reported frequently and although some "aus" crop is being reaped, the prices are still rising, causing panic among the people. Coupled with this, distress due to high price of cloth and other commodities of daily use, is making itself manifest. Unless the situation is properly handled at the outset the result may be disastrous.

We, therefore, propose to open relief centres in the affected area and appeal to the generous public to extend their charity to carry on relief work, to mitigate to some extent, the suffering of the people.

Any contribution, however small, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Secretary, the Ramkrishna Home of Service P. O. Silchar (Assam).

RAILWAY OFFICIAL'S HIGH HANDEDNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please publish the following in your popular daily and oblige. One of my friends Mr. Punamchand Raichand a Merchant and Government Contractor, Poona; purchased a 2nd class ticket No. 1684 to Poona from Bombay. He intended travelling by the 0-10 night train on the 16th instant. He had already occupied a berth in the said train half an hour before the train time. In his compartment were two more gentleman one a Bhatia and another a Parsi gentleman. All these three occupants were asked to vacate the compartment, when it wanted ten minutes for the starting. They accordingly did vacate. A reserve label was put up and some other passengers were accommodated in their place. All these three gentlemen did not get accommodation and had to return home. The vacating officer, the station master probably, did not care to accommodate them. May I request you, sir, to please write a short note on this incident. If second class passengers could with impunity be dragged down like this and compelled to go home, it would be hard on the travelling public, who may or may not be allowed to travel according to the sweet will of the station authorities, who do not seem to realise that they are to look to the convenience of travellers and not lord them as in the present case. The compartment occupied by my friend was without a label. The vacating officer was then outside his authority in acting as he did. I also request the two gentlemen who had to return home yesterday to please give their names, to enable my friend to take further action in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

A SYMPATHISER.

Bombay, 15th August, 1919.

A RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A great inconvenience is experienced by the passengers, owing to the Railway Company not attaching a third class carriage to the Punjab Mail, and a combined first and second class bogie to the Delhi Express running on the G. I. P. Railway line. Specially long-journey male and female passengers catching the Punjab Mail and Delhi Express at every junction station, are put to the greatest inconvenience. Will the Railway Board look into the matter and redress the grievances of the public in general?—Yours, etc.,

M. D. LAVONGIA.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Hony. General Secretary acknowledges the receipt of the following further sums to the fund:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Previously acknowledged	10,41,643	11	
Mr. W. S. Millard, London	500	0	
Subscriptions under Rs. 100 ...	147	0	
Total	10,42,290	11	

2ND DONATIONS, LIST NO. 12.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Previously acknowledged	1,88,739	0	0
The Manager, "Gujerati," being third instalment of collections made in the columns of the "Gujerati" for the Famine Fund	2,000	0	0
Subscriptions under Rs. 100 ...	6	0	0
Total	1,90,745	0	0
Grand total up to 15th August, 1919	12,33,035	11	

SOUTHERN INDIA PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

2975 PERSONS TREATED DURING THE YEAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COONOOR, Aug. 19.

In his report on the working of the Pasteur Institute of Southern India Col. J. W. Cornwall states the increase in the number of patients proved somewhat less this year than anticipated. It is probable that influenza and the difficulties of railway travelling, particularly on the Nilgiris Railway, were factors of moment in deterring many who would otherwise have come. Owing to a shortage in labo and materals, it has proved impracticable to put up new buildings urgently needed for the acommodation of indegent patients. 2975 persons went through the full course of teatment, an increase of 579. The increase was entirely in the number of Indians and the European cases were 112 fewer than the previous year. Four patients died during the course of treatmen from hydrophobia, one from cholera, one from smallpox, four died in less than 15 days from the date of completion of treatment and 22 died 15 or more days after the completion of treatment. The percentage of deaths from hydrophobia of those treated is 3.37 and the percentage of deaths of untreated 6.25. The percentage failure was. 74.

The total number of patients treated from 1918 to 1919 is 15265, and most cases treated last year were in the months of February, July, August and September. The result of the special enquiry which has been in progress during the past six years, but which has no bearing on the efficiency of treatment, shew that 248 persons were bitten, 74 were treated, and deaths among those treated were nil and among the 174 untreated cases there were 84 deaths.

The Expenditure during the year exceede that of the previous year by Rs. 10,000.

Mergui Crown rubber estate is paying final dividend of 5 per cent. and making two calls of sixpence each.

The "Rangoon Times" states that an offer of seven lakhs has been refused for the big ruby recently found at Mogok.

A NEW GUJARATI CO-OPERATIVE MAGAZINE.

SURAT ACTIVITES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Aug. 18.

The co-operative movement is engaging the attention of many at present and persons taking interest in this movement will be glad to learn that a Gujarati monthly called the "Sahkar Patrika" will be published very shortly from this place. The magazine will be edited by Prof. K. H. Kamdar of the Sarvajanik College, who will work under instructions from the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, which already publishes three such magazines—in English Marathi and Kanarese. Mr. Kamdar will be helped by an editorial committee which will consist of Prof. H. M. Bhatt of Junagadh, Prof. K. S. Trivedi of the Sarvajanik College, Mr. Dinkerrao Desai of Broach and Mr. B. J. Akkad of the Sarvajanik Society.

Mr. Otto Rothfield, the Collector of Surat, is going on leave and Mr. Jehangir K. Kabraji, Collector of Bijapur, will take his place.

Bai Piroja Sorabjee Nanavati and Sheth Khurshedji Mancherjee have given rupees two thousand and rupees fifteen hundred respectively to the local Parsee Orphanage.

It appears the Diwali week this year will be a busy week inasmuch as not less than three conferences are expected to be held during the coming October vacation. The Reception Committee of the third Gujarati Political Conference at their last meeting after having decided that persons paying three rupees will be entitled to be delegates of the conference, have further resolved to hold the sessions on days preceeding or succeeding the Diwali Holidays. The Secretaries of the Educational Conference are busy arranging the programme for the same, and it is probable that they also will have their sessions at about the same time. Moreover very recently a suggestion has been made by Mr. Nathalal Vakilna that a conference of all the Vaishyas holding different views should also be held in October. A social conference is also being talked of. All this will certainly be a welcome phase in the public activities of Surat.

Prof. H. K. Mehta, M.A., B.Sc., gave a very instructive and interesting lecture on "Modern Science" in the Arya Samaj Hall last Saturday. The Commissioner of the Northern Division has not acceded to the request of the Municipality for prolonging its term. Surat has contributed 1,69,300 rupees to the New War Loan.

DRIVING A TAXI WITHOUT METER.

DRIVER FINED RS 5.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

To-day before Mr. Pathinson, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, a driver of a taxi car was prosecuted for having driven in his car from the Race Course three Europeans without a meter to his car.

A Police Inspector produced a document signed by Mr. Wilson, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and argued that the car had been declared to be fit to be a taxi and that it was a public conveyance, and as such the driver should comply with the law.

Mr. Roy for the defence said that the car was declared to be fit to run as a taxi but was not registered as such, and it was open to the owner of the car to run it as a taxi or not. The document, he said, may have been signed by a Deputy Commissioner or even the Commissioner of Police or an Inspector-General of Police, but it would still be useless unless the owner of the car had registered it as a taxi-owner. Mr. Roy contended that the owner had sent the car to take the three European gentlemen to the Races, and when it was returning with them the driver's name, etc., was taken down by a Police Sergeant. The document, contended Mr. Roy, had not been proved and therefore should not be admitted and the mere fact that it had been signed by Mr. Wilson did not render it admissable. The driver, on being questioned by the Court, said that the car had not yet been passed by the police. After a short discussion the Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 5 with an alternative of three days' imprisonment.

MR. GANDHI'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION IN AMRELI

EXHIBITION OF SWADESHI ARTICLES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUJERAT, Aug. 18.

On the birth-day anniversary of Mr. M. K. Gandhi, an exhibition will be organised at Amreli with a view to popularising Swadeshi articles and indicating the *modus operandi* of spinning wheels and hand looms. The decision was arrived at through the example and precept of Mr. Chitalia at the Amreli session of the convention of Seva Mandals of Kathiawar where nine similarly vital questions were discussed and ways and means adumbrated with a view to their progressive realisation.

HOW TO SAVE ENGLAND!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Having read in your paper of 10th instant, the alarming news about the serious economic situation in England,—I beg to draw your attention to the following statement:—

"It has been estimated that a certain area of well-cultivated fruit-land can sustain at least "twenty times" as many people by its crops than could be nourished on the meat of cattle, which do not pasture on its spontaneous grasses. And recently it has been found in a large slaughter-house in Cincinnati, that the oatmeal used in fattening the pigs would have gone nearly "four times" as far as the pork produced went in feeding people."—"The Foundation of All Reform," by Otto Carque (Kosmos Publishing Co., Chicago).

I pray that English statesmen may kindly read that "most instructive" pamphlet and use that knowledge in saving England not only from the serious economic situation, but from many diseases also.—Yours, etc.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, August 16.

GLEANINGS.

Girlless Telephones.

The machine without the goddess, and only space to gramble at and oneself to kick when the number is wrong. This is a small part of the new Marconi ideal, as it has materialised at Australia House, and promises to spread far and wide.

Nat only does the girless 'phone connect itself, but when out of order it calls up the repair department on its own instiative. But, unluckily, it cannot instal itself or call up the initiative of the telephone officials.

The French President.

Frenchmen are already looking around for a successor to M. Poincare, whose septennial period as President expires next February, and, failing his willingness to run a second time, the most favoured candidate at present seems to be M. Deschanel, the President of the Chamber. If M. Deschanel becomes President he will be the first President of the Chamber, as M. Poincare was the first Premier, to attain that dignity.

What £100 will Buy to-day.

Sir Robert Horne, in Parliamentary papers, gives the following figures showing the approximate value at pre-war prices of various commodities purchasable to-day for £100 at any popular retail store:—

	1914.	1919.
Boots	£30 to £35	£100
Men's suits	£35 to £40	£100
Cotton piece goods...	£25 to £35	£100
Woollen underwear...	£25 to £30	£100

The Minister for Labour said he was unable to give corresponding figures for furniture, domestic hardware, glass, and chinaware. The qualities to which these figures apply are those generally bought by working class and lower middle-class families.

Nat Gould's Record.

Fourteen days was Nat Gould's record for the production of a novel, but he confessed that it would have to remain a record, for he would never be fool enough to attempt the breaking of it. The three score novels he pulished between 1890 and 1909 were all written with his own hand. "I have never handed a publisher a typescript," he said, in the latter year.

Necklace sold for £10,600.

A pearl necklace composed of 52 graduated pearls, with a single brilliant snap, was sold for £10,600 at Crasties. A brillant muff-chain composed of 207 gradeated stones realised £7,000.

Germany's 140,000 cows for Allies.

Supplies of fresh milk were unfortunately scarce in many parts of Europe, including Belgium, Northern France and Germany, said Mr. Cecil Harmsworth (Under-Secretary, Foreign Affairs) in the House of Commons.

Efforts were being made to supplement supplies by the importation of condensed milk.

The 140,000 milch cows demanded of Germany under the Peace Treaty were to replace those requisitioned by Germany from Belgium and Northern France.

The Insult and the Assault.

"An insult is an exchange of compliments; an assault is a blow of the first of somebody else; which do you complain of?" the Tottenham magistrate asked an applicant, who told him about the conduct of a woman.

"What you just said," replied the man.

"But which?" insisted the magistrate.

"An assault."

"Then she hit you?"

"No."

It turned out to be a case of "insult" after all.

Nameless M.P.'S.

It has now been decided by the Standing Committee of the House of Commons that in its debates members must not refer to each other by their names but only by the constitutencies they represent. That has long been the unwritten law of proceedings in the House itself, where it is a breach of order to mention Mr. Smith or Mr. Brown except as the hon. member for so-and-so.

Sir Erskine May explains that the custom orginated in the desire to guard against all appearance of personality in debate, but there is almost as good authority for the theory that members have no separate existence from their constituencies. Personality in debate is not necessarily obliterated by the rule, as is proved by the classical reference of one Irish member to another as "the young sea serpent from County Clare."

Marconi Award.

Mr. Justice A. T. Lawrence, as arbitrator in the Marconi Company's claim against the Government awarded the company £590,000.

The company estimated their loss, owing to the breach of a contract for a chain of Imperial wireless stations, at £7,181,744. The Post Office suggested that £50,000 would be enough.

His Lordship, in making the award, said it was his estimate of the present worth of all the royalties the company would have received under the contract. He had not diminished the amount by any consideration of the probability or otherwise of Marconi patients being employed in commercial wireless in the future.

Famous "Crown & W"
WILKINSON'S RAZORS
Fresh lot received by post
BLACK HANDLE Rs. 7 each.
IVORY HANDLE Rs. 9 each.
Post Free
MATHEWS & CO.
36, Medows St., (Opp. Tarapoorwala) BOMBAY

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

ITS AVOWED HOSTILITY TO INDIAN ASPIRATIONS.

REPRESENTATIONS TO SECRETARY OF STATE

The following is the resume of the hostile attitude of the British Medical Association towards the Indian Medical Profession prepared by the Bombay Medical Union.

In January, 1919, the British Medical Association forwarded to the Officers of the Indian Medical Service in India a pamphlet which contained:—

1. A memorandum on the present position and future prospects of the Indian Medical Service, which was forwarded to the Secretary of State for India on Octoper 30th, 1913, and subsequently submitted to the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India on April, 16th, 1914, (*vide* British Medical Journal, Supplement of Februry 7th, 1914.)

2. A memorandum on the part of the Report of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India which deals with the Indian Medical Service, and which was forwarded to the Secretary of State for India on September, 1st, 1917, (*vide* British Medical Journal, Supplement of July 7th, 1917.)

3. A memorandum on the Indian Medical Service forwarded to the Secretary of State for India on December 15th, 1917 (*vide* British Medical Journal, Supplement of January 12th, 1918.)

4. Report of the deputation that waited upon the Secretary of State for India on June, 27th, 1918, (*vide* British Medical Journal, Supplement of July 6th, 1918.)

5. Report of Council on the Deputation to the Secretary of State for India.

The above documents were forwarded for the information of the I.M.S. "as evidence of the efforts made by the Association to secure an improvement in the terms and condition of service," and it was stated that with their assistance the Association intended to continue its efforts until a satisfactory conclusion was obtained and that it would welcome communications from those interested.

The first Memorandum is practically ancient history by now. We are by this time quite familiar with the fancied or real grievances of the Service that have been submitted for the edification of the Secretary of State for India from time to time with much casuistry and peristence. It is beside our present purpose to categorically discuss the statements contained therein. All that we need say is, that the whole tenor of the Memorandum, wherever Indian aspirations and Indian hopes are concerned, is, to say the least, in extremely questionable taste, and it can hardly be said to be dictated by that decorum and courtesy that is so essential among the various sections of a learned profession when discussing questions of paramount importance.

"A DOCUMENT OF SPECIOUS PLEADING."

We, as Indians, with our innate sense of courtesy, refuse to be drawn into emulating the pernicious example set to us by the Association. In that document the whole question of the I. M. S. and the Indian profession has been discussed from the point of view and in the interests of the Service, with here and there a few platitudinous expressions, etc., for the interests of India and the honour of the profession, etc. It is a document of specious pleading, for the continuance and augmentation of the existing monopoly of the service and its so-called privileges. It holds out to the Secretary of State for India gloomy forebodings of disastrous consequences that would ensue should a large Indian element be incorporated into the I. M. S.

It appears that the Association was far from satisfied with the recommendations of the Commission, and in the second memorandum it proceeds to estimate the net gains to the Service. To us the most important parts are the concluding paras, 15 and 16, which are as follows:—

15. "The Association does not attempt to dictate to the Government of India the terms that it should offer to its Medical Officers, but knowing as it does, the feeling of the Medical profession, it desires to make it clear to the Under Secretary of State for India that a failure to redress the grievances which the Association has pointed out will most certainly result in a very marked augmentaion of the deterioration already in progress in the class of the recruits of the I. M. S.

16. The Association feels that the real storm-centre is the question of limiting the private practice of I. M. S. officers. It desires that there should be no ambiguity in future as to the policy to be adopted by the Secretary of State for India on this subject, in order that it may be in a position to place the future prospects of officers of the Service clearly before the profession and to give such advice on the subject to possible applicants as they are entitled to expect from us."

In the third Memorandum, the Association recommends to the Secretary of State for India *inter alia* the early resumption of open competitive examinations and also the restriction within "the *narrowest possible limits*" of the number of permanent Commissions given by selection; and further suggests that it should be made plain that the grant of a temporary commission in the I. M. S. did not afford any presumption that the receipient would eventually be granted a permanent commission except on the ground of professional knowledge and ability."

We are grateful to the Association for this great concession"!

The Deputation that waited upon the Secretary of State for India on June, 27th, 1918, held out what was tantamount to a threat, that as the I. M. S. was the hinge service of India, and that if it went, every other European service would suffer with it, and that it would not suffer alone. One of the spokesmen said that ever since he had known of the question "there had been a progressive deterioration in the qualities of the services and in all those attributes of the services which should make it attractive to men, which have insidiously become repellent to them." Whilst another averred "that it had been a grief to him to see how steadily year by year the whole tone of this great service had deteriorated: it was not that the men had deteriorated but their outlook had deteriorated." It would thus appear that the spokesmen of the Association were not of one mind as to what had deteriorated—the men or the outlook!

RIGHT OF PRIVATE PRACTICE.

The question of the so-called right of private practice was authoritatively dealt with, once for all, by Mr. Montagu in his reply. He said that there was nothing in the state of the law at the present time which gave the officers of the I. M. S. a statutory right of private practice, whether within certain prescribed limits or as a general permission and that the Government was quite free to make what rules it liked on the question. He was glad that it was so, and that it would seem to him that it would be an intolerable position for the Government of India, as administrator of the great service, to have its freedom of administration circumscribed in so important a matter. In the first place, he said, the Government had thought it necessary to debar the holders of certain posts from the privilege of private practice and that the Government thought it it necessary to retain the power of revising the list from time to time and to determine the conditions under which the privilege of private practice might be exercised and to see that the exercise of it did not interfere with the efficient discharge of the officers' duties, and that in regard to professional charges, the privilege was not abused. He was personally satisfied that the present arrangement which gave freedom to practice privately within well recognised and quite wide limits was open to no serious objection, either from the point of the interest of the I. M. S. or from that of the peoples of India. He further added that every possible encouragement should be given to the development of the indigenous private profession which should grow up in an atmosphere of free competition with highly trained European doctors.

Mr. Montagu also referred to giving increased and increasing opportunities for Indians to enter the service and also to the recognition of the claims of the holders of temporary Commission whose record of temporary services under the conditions of war was high. (He has already made nominations to the permanent cadre of the I. M. S. by appointing 33 Europeans and 17 Indians.)

REPORT OF COUNCIL OF DEPUTATION.

To us, the most important of all the documents however is the Report of the Council of the Deputation. It is a document that has been prepared with extreme circumspection and is of grave and sinisted import to us, inasmuch for what it says, as for what it leaves out. It is studiously silent on Mr. Montagu's declaration that there legally existed no right of private practice, but offers a solatium to the I. M. S. that the promise has been held out that there would be no interference. It is again silent on the question of the recognition of the good work and ability of temporary officers for permanent appointments. Mr. Montagu, the Council says, was evidently impressed with the warning (should we not call it threat?) addressed to him by the Deputation. As to his reference in his reply about the increased and increasing opportunities for Indians in the I. M. S., it adds that it seemed to open up a question of extraordinary difficulties. "The remuneration adequate for the Indian serving in his own land was quite insufficient for the exiled European." It says that further information on this point was necessary. "That unless a distinct assurance was given that the proportion of Europeans in the service would not be lowered, recruiting in this country is bound to continue increasingly difficult." Referring to the promise held out by "Mr. Montagu for the redress of the grievances, the report says the intention is most desirable, but it is necessary to know more defintely how the object is to be achieved." "That grievances exist is admitted, and the Association has told the Government the remedies which are required It remains for the Government to produce evidence that its professed intentions are sincere." It appears, therefore, that Mr. Montagu and the Government are on their trial at the bar of the British Medical Association and should be prepared to accept at its hands a verdict of guilty for the non-fulfilment of its professed intentions and sincerity of purpose, should they fail to come up to the exceptations of the Association. Could impudence go any further?

"A FIGHT FOR POCKET OF THE BRITISHER."

Should we not be justified in asking the Association whether its own professed intentions were sincere, when one of its spokesmen told Mr. Montagu that it had not been actuated by selfish motives or again when it asserted that it had moved in this matter for the interests of India and for the honour of the profession. Honour forsooth! It was a fight for the pockets of the Britisher! All the vaunted boast of British fairplay, of British justice, of British policy of open door with equal opportunies for all, was thrown to the winds by the insensate fury of the Association against the Indian I. M. S. Officer, who, as alleged by the Association, with his low birth and low social position, his imperfect education, his want of ability, and his bad, and Indian manners, was nor only not fit to associate with the British army and I. M. S. officers, but was looked down upon by Indian Officers, and treatment at whose hands was resented by British and Indian soldiers alike.

We give a distinct and emphatic denial to all the above allegations and would just add that during the war British troops have remained for long periods under the treatment of I. M. S. Indian Officers and had been thoroughly satisfied. They, at any rate, have not exhibited any racial prejudice.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd at the prize—distribution of Grand Medical College remarked that Col. Street had omitted two matters in his address: the splendid services of the graduates of Grand Medical College, whose work he had seen as Temporary I. M. S. in Mesopotamia, etc. Ultimately, then, it resolves itself into a question of the European claiming, not only more than the Indian, but everything at the expense of the Indian. And in spite of all the above we have been called a political body who abuse Government in season and out of season and who are hostile to the I. M. S.—the poor, innocent and helpless service for which no Indian has a good word to say! ! ! !

"NO INTENTION TO RAISE QUESTION.

The Council, while appreciating the very kindly spirit in which Mr. Montagu met the deputation, is afraid lest, owing to changes in holders of the post, permanent officials of the India Office might have both the will and the power to nullify much that Mr. Montagu hoped to grant, and that the political influence emanating from "India for the Indians" party might be still more strongly adverse to the wishes and hopes of the Association. What about the hopes and aspirations of the Indian profession and what of the adverse, nay deliberately hostile attitude of the Association itself towards it?

The report proceeds:—

"There is no need or intention to raise the race question. The essential thing now is to watch and weight the conditions that the Government of India is willing to offer the young men whom it desires to attract to the I. M. S. If these fall below our minimum requirements, it will be necessary to formulate clearly our estimate of the position and to take such steps as shall effectively arrest the supply of the Medical men until such time as the Government of India concedes our demands and puts the concession into practical effect. Meantime our attitude must be one of watchful waiting and of gathering in the opinions of the Officers on the active list as to the effect of such reforms as have been or may be conceded. A hopeful sign, the report adds, is the statement of Sir Havelock Charles, who conveyed to the Association a message from the Secretary of State, promising that as far as in him lay the I. M. S. would present as good a career, if not a better career, in the future than it had ever done in the past. "It is well that this personal promise of the present Secretary of State should remain on record" is the final sentence of the report.

We now realise to the full the mandatory and minatory attitude of the British Medical Association towards the Secretary of State for India. We now realise, but too late, its avowed hostility and utter disregard of Indian hopes and aspiration. In the face of this, it is high time we considered our position as to whether we should continue any longer to be members of an Association that has used any and every argument, good, bad and indifferent, that it could lower the status and the prestige of the Indian profession before the profession in England and the world over.

A FINISHING TOUCH.

We are able to place a finishing touch to the pamphlet of the Association and are thus enabled to contrast its considered opinion, formed and circulated *in camera* as exhibited in the report of the Council, with its professions of profound satisfaction, of its grateful welcome and its high appreciation of the sympathetic spirit, as conveyed to Mr. Montagu on February 10th, 1919, when the same Deputation was sent for by him to hear his statement with regard to the increase of 33 per cent. in the pay of the I. M. S. Once again Mr. Montagu referred to the facilities of private practice (not the right of private practice). He said facilities for private practice must, it seems, be under the control of the Government, in order that they may see that there is no risk of an accusation, at any rate, being levelled that it encroaches on public duty. "Subject to that reservation, I am of opinion that it is of public interest that the service should benefit to its fullest extent by opportunities of private practice, and I want to assure you that there is not any prospect that these facilities of private practice which the services have enjoyed in the past will be diminished." On the conclusion of Mr. Montagu's statement the deputation was effusively demonstrative and its spokesman in thanking him said that they had heard the statement with the profoundest satisfaction and conveyed the thanks of the British Medical Association to him personally for the way in which he had handled these questions, so momentous not only to the I. M. S. but to India generally.

The increase of pay was welcomed most gratefully and Mr. Montagu was thanked for his extremely sympathetic attitude on the question of private practice, and in conclusion the Association desired most cordially to express its high appreciation of the sympathetic spirit in which he had approached this subject, and it fully realised the time and care he had given to the investigation of the conditions at home and in India on which the efficiency and happiness of the I. M. S. depended. It thanked him personally for the clear expression of his own views on the various points it has brought to his notice. It had the fullest confidence that this sympathetic attitude on his part would continue and on behalf of the Association he promised Mr. Montagu that they would do what they could to support him in getting officers for the service. As if Mr. Montagu had gone begging to them for I. M. S. officers!!

In the light of the report of the Council, we should once again question the professions of sincerity and gratitude on the part of the Association. We wonder, whether, at the time of making his statement, Mr. Montagu was aware of the existence of this report of the Council which recommended nothing short of the cirtual boycott of the I. M. S. at the hands and through the instrumentality of the Association, should the redress of the grievances not come up to its expectations. We have now seen the Association in its true colours; it is for you to act as best you will.

MESOPOTAMIA.

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy on Tuesday July 15, asked the Secretary of State for War whether native levies are being raised and trained in Mesopotamia; when it is expected that native levies will be able to relieve the greater part of our troops in Mesopotamia; and what is our future policy as regards the Army of Occupation in Mesopotamia?

Mr. Churchill: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. Future policy with regard to the policing of Mesopotamia cannot be definitely laid down until we receive a mandate to administer the country. The possibility of using native levies to some extent is, however, under consideration.

As regards the Army of Occupation, our future policy is to cut it down as much as possible, and to employ as large a proportion of Indian and other native troops as possible. The extent, however, to which local native troops could be employed depends on their efficiency, which is at present an unknown quantity. It is hoped to make considerable use of the Air Service with a view to economising troops and their maintenance in the outlying unsettled districts.—"India."

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AMRITSAR RIOT CASE.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

FULL TEXT OF PETITION.

The "Leader" publishes the full text of the petition of the appeal to the Privy Council in the Amritsar Riot case which is as follows:—

The following is the full text of the petition of appeal to the Privy Council on behalf of Bugga, Ratan Chand, Ghulam Hassan (son of Ida), Faqir Asadulla, Karam Chand, Karm Bakhsh, Manohar Singh, Muhammadi, Jani, Nizam, Feroze, Chiragh Sadru, Ghulam Hassan (son of Makham), Inayat, Ghulam Rasul, Harnam Singh, Mehr Sain, Sondhi and Rashon, petitioners, vs. the King-Emperor, opposite party.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council, the humble petition of the petitioners above-named Sheweth:—

1. Your petitioners, 21 in number, are native British subjects living at Amritsar in the Punjab, who have been sentenced to death, with the exception of your petitioner, Ghulam Hassan (No. 15), who has been sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment under martial law by a special commission purporting to exercise the powers of a summary general court-martial. Your petitioners however are not soldiers or subject to military law and desire to obtain special leave to appeal from the sentence pronounced upon them in the circumstances following.

2. On the 10th April, 1919, a riot took place in the city of Amritsar. The riot was over by the evening of that day. None of your petitioners were taken in arms or taken in the actual commission of any overt act of rebellion or otherwise taken in the act within the meaning of paragraph I of Regulation X of 1804, which Regulation confers powers to provide for the immediate punishment of the offences therein specified by sentence of court-martial. By Act IV of 1872 passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, Section 3, Regulation X of 1804, is declared to be in force, but this Regulation only confers powers to punish civilian inhabitants by sentence of court-martial within the limits above indicated and your petitioners therefore did not fall within it.

3. On the contrary your petitioners were arrested while peaceably occupied at their homes or otherwise, some days after the riot was over. No copy of the charges against them is available, but the accusation against your petitioners was that of committing an offence under Section 121 and other sections of the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860). Section 121 is as follows:—

"Whoever wages war against the Queen, or attempts to wage such war, or abets the waging or such war, shall be punished with death, or transportation for life, and shall forfeit all his property."

Offences against the Indian Penal Code are to be tried by the criminal courts referred to in Section 28 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) and no jurisdiction to try by court-martial is thereby conferred.

4. On April 14, 1919, the Governor-General of India, purporting to act under Seition 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, made the Martial Law Ordinance No. I of 1919, which came into operation at midnight on the 15th April, 1919. Ordinance No. I is as follows:—

"Whereas the Governor-General is satisfied that a state of open rebellion against the authority of the Government exists in certain parts of the province of the Punjab:

"And whereas the Governor-General in Council has in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804, suspended in respect of offences described in the said Regulation with which any person of the classes therein referred to may be charged, the functions of the ordinary courts of judicature within the districts of Lahore and Amritsar in the aforesaid province and has established martial law in the said districts; and has directed the immediate trial by courts-martial of all such persons charged with such offences:

"And whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it expedient to provide that such trials shall be held in the manner and by the tribunals hereinafter provided:—

"Now, therefore, the Governor-General in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, is pleased to make and promulgate the following ordinance:—

ORDINANCE NO. 1 OF 1919.

"1. (1) This ordinance may be called the Martial Law Ordinance, 1919.

"(2) It shall come into operation at midnight between the 15th and 16th April, 1919.

"2. (1) Every trial held under the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804, (hereinafter called the said Regulation) shall, instead of being held by a court-martial, be held by a commission consisting of three persons appointed in this behalf by the local Government.

"(2) The local Government may appoint as many commissions for this purpose as it may deem expedient.

"(3) At least two members of every such commission shall be persons who have served as sessions judges or additional sessions judges for a period of not less than three years, or persons qualified under Section 121 of the Government of India Act, 1915, for appointment as judges of a High Court. The local Government shall nominate one of the members of the commission to be President thereof.

"3. A commission shall be convened by the local Government or by such officer as the local Government may authorise in this behalf.

"4. A commission shall have all the powers of a general court-martial under the Indian Army Act, 1911, and shall, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, in all matters, follow so far as may be the procedure regulating trials by such courts-martial prescribed by or under the said Act,

'Provided that where, in the opinion of the convening authority, a summary trial is necessary in the interests of the public safety, such authority may direct that the commission shall follow the procedure prescribed for a summary general court-martial by or under the said Act, and the commission, shall, so far as may be and subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, follow such procedure accordingly;

'Provided further that Sections 78, 80 and 82 of the said Act shall not apply to any trial under this Ordinance.'

"5. The finding and sentence of a commission shall not be subject to confirmation by any authority.

"Nothing in the Ordinance shall affect any trial held or begun to be held by court-martial under the said Regulation prior to commencement of this Ordinance.

"7. Save as provided by Section 6 the proivisions of the Ordinance shall apply to all persons referred to in the said Regulation who are charged with any of the offences therein described, committed on or after the 13th April, 1919.

"CHELMSFORD,
"Viceroy and Governor-General."
Simla, the 14th April, 1919.

5. It will be observed that Ordinance No. I was given a retrospective effect, but it only applied to offences committed on or after the 13th April, 1919. Inasmuch as the accusation against your petitioners was of offences committed on the 10th April, 1919, Martial Law Ordinance No. I had no application to them.

6. As a matter of fact, perfect order had been restored in the city of Amritsar by the 15th April, 1919. The civil, criminal and other courts throughout continued to administer justice in the ordinary course without any interruption and there was in fact no ground for having recourse to martial law or to exceptional tribunals on the ground that the ordinary courts were not discharging their functions. Nevertheless, your petitioners were not brought before the ordinary courts of the country.

7. On April 21st, 1919, the Governor-General of India purporting to act under Section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, made a further Ordinance No. 4 of 1919, which is in terms following:—

"Simla, the 21st April, 1919.

"An Ordinance further to extend the application of the Martial Law Ordinance, 1919.

"Whereas an emergency has arisen which renders it necessary to provide that commissions appointed under the Martial Law Ordinance, 1919, shall have power to try persons and offences other than those specified in the said ordinance.

"Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

ORDINANCE NO. 4 OF 1919.

"1. This ordinance may be called the Martial Law (Further Extension) Ordinance, 1919.

"2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Martial Law Ordinance, 1919, the local Government may, by general or special order, direct that any commission appointed under the said ordinance shall try any person charged with any offence committed on or after the 30th March, 1919, and thereupon the provisions of the said ordinance shall apply to such trials accordingly, and a commission may pass in respect of any such offence any sentence authorised by law.

"CHELMSFORD,
"Viceroy and Governor-General,
"H. M. Smith, Offg. Secretary to the Government of India."

8. It will be observed that this later made ordinance does not purport to suspend the operation or sittings of the ordinary courts. Its principal object appears to be to extend the retrospective operation of Ordinance No. I, so as to cover offences of still earlier date.

9. Your petitioners were tried by a commission presided over by a military officer purporting to be appointed under Ordinance No. I of 1919 with the powers of a summary general court-martial and sitting at Lahore on the 29th May, 1919, and the following days. Your petitioners were prevented by a summary order of the military authorities which prohibited all persons from entering the area in which martial law had been proclaimed from obtaining the assistance of counsel engaged by them. Your petitioners are of right entitled to be defended by counsel under the provisions of Section 340 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) and your petitioner's defence was therefore seriously prejudiced.

10. On June 2, 1919, the said commission purported to convict your petitioners of offences under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code and passed sentences of death and confiscation of your petitioners' property. The judgment of the commission marked 'A' is attached hereto.

11. Your petitioners submit that the said commission had no jurisdiction to try your petitioners for the offences under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code or for any other offence under the Ordinances above-mentioned and that the ordinary courts were the only courts which had jurisdiction to try your petitioners for any offence alleged to have been committed them on April 10, 1919.

12. Section 72 of the Government of India Act 1915 confers upon the Governor-General a power to make ordinances in cases of emergency but the power of making Ordinances under that section is subject to the restrictions set out in Section 65 Sub-Section 2, and your petitioners contend that the law and constitution therein referred to, upon which their allegiance depends, is violated and set at nought by depriving them of a proper trial with full means of defence before courts constituted for that purpose.

13. Your petitioners further contend that inasmuch as Regulation X of 1804 deals solely with certain offences therein specified when committed by persons who are taken in the act of committing them the commission appointed under Ordinance No. 1 of 1919 is in any case limited by this jurisdiction to trial of offences of this character, and that upon its true construction Ordinance No. 4 of 1919, while increasing the retrospective effect of Ordinance No. 1 does not validly confer a jurisdiction to deal, with offences of another kind. If any other construction is adopted your petitioners contend that Ordinance No. 4 and also Ordinance No. 1 are *ultra vires* and unconstitutional

14. Your petitioners further contend that it is not competent to the Governor-General to confer upon a new tribunal such as the said commission a jurisdiction to try accused persons on the charge of having committed certain acts before the said commission was created and that a court-martial or other exceptional tribunal substituted for it, cannot lawfully and constitutionally deal with such cases inasmuch as proclamation of martial law itself cannot have a retrospective effect.

15. Your petitioners further submit that there was no evidence to warrant the conviction of your petitioners on the charges made against them, and that they are entitled to be pronounced innocent of the charges, and that a grave denial of justice has been perpetrated.

16. The present petition has been prepared on the materials which have already reached this country from India but these materials have only arrived at the last moment and may not be complete so that your petitioners desire to reserve the right to urge further objections to the validity of the proceedings and the jurisdiction of the court when the complete record is available. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your most Excellent Majesty in Council will be pleased to order that your petitioners shall have special leave to appeal from the said order of conviction and sentences dated the 2nd June, 1919, of the said commission and that the said commissioners may be ordered to transmit forthwith the transcript of all proceedings and evidence of the said trial to the registrar of the Privy Council or for such other order as to your Majesty may seem just and proper

And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.,

'A'

Trial before Commission No. 2 under Ordinance 1 of 1919 with the powers of a Summary General Court-Martial at Lahore.

TRIAL NO. OF 1919.

THE CROWN.

versus.

(1) Ratan Chand, son of Sita Ram; (2) Bagga, son of Paira Mal; (3) Ghulam Hassan, son of Ida; (4) Faqir, son of Pir Bakhsh; (5) Asdulla, son of Sultan Bakhsh; (6) Karam Chand, son of Faqir Chand; (7) Karm Bakhsh, son of Mehr Bakhsh; (8) Manohar Singh, son of Lehna Singh; (9) Muhammadi, son of Aziz; (10) Jani, son of Muhammad Bakhsh; (11) Nisam son of Rustam; (12) Feroze, son of Maula Bakhsh; (13) Chiragh, son of Saddaran; (14) Sadru, son of Makham; (15) Ghulam Hassan, son of Makham; (16) Inayat, son of Paira; (17) Ghulam Rasul, son of Ghulam Haidar; (18) Harnam Singh, son of Kala Singh; (19) Mehr Sain, son of Mandhoo; (20) Sondhi, son of Hussain Bakhsh; and (21) Rashon, son of Hayat Beg .....

Accused Charge under sections 12, 302, 436, 306 147, 302, /149, 436/34 I. P. C.

"AMRITSAR NATIONAL BANK MURDER CASE".

JUDGMENT.

On April 10th 1919, about noon, after the arrest of Kitchlew and Satyapal, disorder broke out in Amritsar, in the course of which an attempt was made to invade the civil station by a mob which had to be turned back by fire from troops and police. Shortly after this a mob attacked the National Bank situated in the city, brutally murdered Mr. Stewart, manager, and Mr. Scott, assistant manager, sacked and burnt the bank and looted the godown which contained cloth, and other goods to the value of several lakhs of rupees. The Chartered and Alliance Banks were subsequently sacked. A mission hall church and the religious book society's depot were also attacked and burnt by the mob. There was no reason why these institutions should have been singled out by the mob or their leaders, except that, as the evidence shows, they were out to destroy the visible manifestations of British connection with the country.

It is unnecessary to labour the point that the salient offence committed in connection with the attack on the National Bank, the facts of which form the main basis of the present charges, was one falling under section 121, I. P. C., and we have only to consider which of the 21 accused now before us were concerned in that attack. Certain of the accused could also be convicted under section 302, I. P. C., but we see no necessity to discriminate, more especially as in circumstances like those before us there is only one possibe penalty for the offence or offences committed.

We are not entirely satisfied that Ghulam Hasan, Pherna, (15) was in the actual attack on the bank, but he is proved to have been found in possession of property looted there from. We convict him and sentence him to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 412, I. P. C. As regards the remaining 20 accused we are clear that they each took an active part in the attack on the bank. In convicting all of them of an offence under section 121 I. P. C., we could only note that Rattan Chand or Rattu (1) and Bugga (2) were the ringleaders and intitiated the outbreak with most significant promptitude, as soon as the news of the deportation of Kitchlew and Satyapal, whose lieutenants they are called, became known. We, therefore, sentence each of the remaining 20 accused, as set out in the schedule, to death and to the forfeiture of such property as was owned by him at the time of the commission of the offence and as is liable to forfeiture.

We consider the conduct of Muhammad Hussain, P. W. 3, was very creditable throughout.

(Sd.) A. A. IRVINE,
President of the Commission.

Lahore,
the 2nd June, 1919.

Certified to be a true copy.

E. SAMUEL, 7-6-19.
Superintendent, office of Legal Rememberancer and Convening Officer under Ordinance No. I of 1919.

INDIAN WOMEN AS CITIZENS.

MEETING IN LONDON.

A meeting was held in the Essex Hall on July 12th which was addressed by Mrs. Annie Besant and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on the subject of "Indian Women as Citizens." Convened by the Women's Freedom League, Mrs. Despard was in the chair.

Mrs. Besant based the claims of the Indian woman to enfranchisement upon the proven qualities of the Indian women of ancient days, illustrating freely from historical examples, such as the women of Chitoor and other Hindu ladies renowned for their learning, wisdom, and valour. It was their daughters, she urged, who sought their ancient place in the Indian nation in order to help India to rise to a mighty place. In modern times she instanced the political courage of the women who came to congratulate the mother of an Indian editor imprisoned under the Press Act and of the other women who had procured her own release from internment. Their great share in Mr. Gandhi's South African campaign for the rights of Indians and in inducing the Viceroy to terminate Indian indentured labour in the Fiji Islands had also demonstrated their ability and claim to rank as citizens. Even if social custom placed Indian womanhood in a position different from English, yet the men of India would never have tolerated the indignities of such personal violence to Indian women as had been shown during the Suffrage agitation. Hindu and Mussulman law was in many ways better to women than English law. No Indian University refused its degrees to women. The 1918 Bombay and Delhi Indian National Congresses had both carried the principle of political freedom for women, the latter Congress unanimously. It was strange that a few Englishmen should claim to know more of Indian feeling on the matter than Indian men did. Mrs. Besant terminated a glowing and powerful address by an eloquent appeal that the free women of Britain should use their franchise to free the subject women of India.

Mrs. Naidu denied the truth of Kipling's statement that East was East and never the twain should meet. They did, in all questions of the inviolable freedom of the soil. At every Indian wedding the sweetest blessing upon the bride was, "May you be like Savitri." The spiritual interpretation of that to-day was that Indian womanhood should draw back the soul of Indian manhood into the dawn of liberty.

Mrs. Mustard proposed and Miss Underwood (Secretary of the Women's Freedom League) seconded a vote of thanks which emphatically promised the political help of organised British womanhood to gain enfranchisement for Indian women.

The meeting was noteworthy both for the magnificent attendance and the enthusiasm evinced towards this particular item of the programme of the Indian National Congress.

Mrs. Besant addressed the guests at an At Home given by Lady Emily Lutyens, at the Langham Hotel, on Tuesday night (July 15), on "What India Wants." The burden of her remarks was that no nation should rule over another against its will. To do so meant imposing the personality of the dominant nation upon that of the subordinate one. What India wanted was the fullest opportunity for national self-expression, politically, socially, economically, and intellectually.—"India."

A POSTAL MYSTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly help me to bring the following case to the knowledge of the public so that they may not meet with misfortunes such as I have met.

On the 6th instant I sent a cover containing five ten-rupee currency notes addressed to Miss M—— C——, S——, Goa, to the sub Post Office here to be registered and insured, but the bearer by mistake posted it. This was found out at once, but the mail had already left. The Clerk at this office stated hat he had seen the letter, it had passed through the office had gone in that particular mail train, and gave the exact discription of the cover, but he said there was not the word 'Registered' or 'Insured etc.' on it, otherwise he would have registered it. The stamps (five 1-anna stamps,) as they were on the reverse, were not seen by him. On the 7th morning a wire was sent to the Presidency Post Master, Bombay, instructing him that the letter was to have been registered, etc., and asking him to forward it registered, and his reply was that the letter was 'not detected' in his office. A wire from Miss C—— states that the letter has not gone to her.

Could you suggest where the letter might have gone? The sorting officials in the Railway Mail Service between Bhavnagar and Bombay must have been recruited from the Intelligence on Censor Department. Last year I lost three letters in this fashion all thicker than letters ordinarily are, and the Post Master General's kind investigation brought me "Not traced."—Yours, etc.,

MRS. E. C.

Bhawnagar, 13th Aug.

A Rangoon message says:—

The Lieutenant-Governor will open the Burmah Provincial Agricultural and Co-operative Conference at Mandalay on the 2nd September. The conference will continue to the 5th proximo.

At a meeting held on Sunday preliminary steps were taken to form a Burmese Chamber of Commerce.

Opinions of the Day.

A False Analogy.

"The Rangoon Mail."—If the Young Burma Party are not satisfied with the Revised Reform Scheme and if they want to cut adrift from the leading strings of the Elders who perhaps have not understood what Sir Reginald's scheme means to the Province, they have every right to do so. In his anxiety to induce the Young Party from not claiming anything more than he could dole out to them, Sir Reginald flourishes before their mind's eye all the disasters that attended the Young Turkey Party in the Turkish Empire. We do not know whether Sir Reginald has tried to carry to its logical length the comparison he has made. The Young Turkey Party rose to power by the murder of Nasim Pasha and by the dethronement of Sultan Abdul Hamid. In fact, that Party waded through blood to attain power. Where then does the similarity come in? The Young Turkey Party threw its lot with Germany in the great conflagration that has just ended. Where does the analogy exist unless Sir Reginald compares the Indians to Germans? Sir Reginald's comparison is not at all on all fours. Does he mean that Young Burma is misled by extremists into selling her birthright for a mess of Indian pottage as the Young Turkey Party sold its birthright for a mess of German pottage. Perhaps, we might be importing more things into his unhappy expression than he ever intended to do. At any rate, we are sorry that we cannot congratulate him on his happy similies, on his happy thoughts, on his happy expressions, and on his evil prognostications. So long as Young Burma fights a constitutional battle against the bureaucracy—and we have no reasons to think otherwise it ought really to be a matter for gratification.

Revolting to Indian Conscience.

"The Mahratta".—In a word, the continuance of indentures means the continuance of the slavery of 5000 Indians and the prostitution of Indian women there! From the Viceroy's speech it was held by Indians as a foregone conclusion that this monstrous evil would soon cease to exist. The telegram to Mr. Gandhi from Fiji however says that it is intended to be continued! It thus clearly calls Indian Government and the public to bestir themselves and give a knock-out blow to the brutal evil. The intended continuance of it is simply revolting to Indian conscience. Had India been free, it would have taken all the steps to bring round or even crush that power which would have dared to touch the honour of its women, and the liberties of its men. India, dependent upon British power, has to look to it for the protection of its women's chastity and its men's liberty. Will not the Empire, which has staked its very existence for the protection of the honour of the Belgian women and the liberties of Belgian men, save the honour of Indian ladies and Indians' liberties? Otherwise, this attack on the moral principles will certainly lessen the strength of the Empire.

An Illiberal Policy.

"The Leader."—The policy of the Government with regard to the grant of King's commissions to Indians in the army has been very illiberal. How is self-government to be made a reality unless a generous beginning is made to admit Indians to the superior ranks of the military service. But there does not appear to be any inclination to give Indians the necessary opportunity. The racial bar has been only nominally removed. The nomination of ten Indians annually for admission to the army through Sandhurst cannot satisfy anybody. What is wanted is facility for training for commissioned ranks in India and the nomination of a much larger number of Indians for permanent commission, so that in course of time the Indian army may be entirely officered by Indians. Captain Ormsby-Gore put a number of questions to Mr. Montagu in mail week to ascertain the policy of Government with regard to the grant of King's commissions to Indians, but Mr. Montagu's reply was very unsatisfactory. Captain Ormsby-Gore asked whether it was proposed to lay down any specific number of commissions to be conferred upon Indians each year from among Indians already serving in the army, and from among young educated Indians who underwent special training and education with a view to their becoming officers at the commencement of their regimental careers, or whether commissions were to be granted from time to time as suitable individuals obtained recommendation. Mr. Montagu's reply was that it was not proposed to grant commissions every year to Indians already serving in the army and that no more than ten Indians would be admitted annually. The subject ought not to be allowed to remain where it is. A college for training Indians for the officer's rank should be opened in India and a progressively larger number of Indians should be nominated for training every year.

Thin End of the Wedge.

"New India."—The telegram which appears elsewhere, to the effect that the Government of Bombay have permitted Government servants to attend a meeting in Godhra at which Mr. Gandhi spoke on Swadeshi, will evoke considerable satisfaction provided it is the thin end of the wedge. Why should not the servants of the people attend meetings at which the people's wishes are being discussed and made known? Whether they ought to take sides or not may be another matter, but it is only a bureaucracy which could for so long have failed to see that if any people ought to attend Swadeshi meetings it is the Government servants. They ought also to attend political meetings—not to cheer, nor to jeer; but to learn and gauge public feeling on vital questions. Perhaps, now that the way has been shown, we shall have Government servants thronging to the Beach to hear our impassioned utterances on all conceivable subjects. We should have a very much better government if they did.

A durbar was held on Monday last at Akalkot in the Palace in honour of Shrimant Raje Saheb's Birth Day, and Shrimant Bapusaheb Sardesai of Sawantwadi who is the guest of the Raje Saheb. The Raje Saheb congratulated the Sardesai Saheb of Sawantwadi for the honour of "Captainship" conferred on him by his Majesty the King-Emperor in recogaition of his active services in Mesopotamia.

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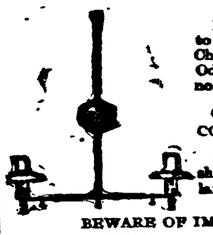
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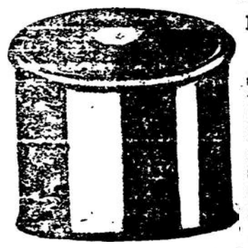

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INDIAN REFORMS.

EVIDENCE BEFORE JOINT COMMITTEE.

LORD SOUTHBOROUGH ON FRANCHISE.

The Joint Committee of the Lords and Commons which is considering the Government of India Bill continued its sittings at the House of Lords on July 28. Lord Selborne presided. The interest manifested in the proceedings by the Indian community in London was, says "The Times", again apparent from the large attendance of Indian ladies and gentlemen. Mrs. Annie Besant was an interested spectator.

Lord Southborough, chairman of the Indian Franchise Committee, continued his evidence, and was cross-examined by Mr. Bennett with regard to the question of extending the franchise to Indian women. He stated that his Committee took a great deal of evidence with regard to the admission of women to the franchise.

Mr. Bennett.—Did you find in going through India that there were variations in the progress of women, socially and educationally?—It certainly was presented to me that that was so.

Did you hear how the municipal franchise for women had worked in Bombay? Did they avail themselves of it?—The evidence was not very satisfactory. In the present conditions of affairs in India relating to the social position of women it could not be satisfactory. There are women who would like to vote and who for reasons of *purdah* are unable to do so. There are various women who have emancipated themselves to a great extent from the restrictions imposed upon them, and there are women who have emancipated themselves from every restriction. The result, I am bound to say, was not altogether satisfactory from the European point of view.

You did see a difference in the progress made by women in Bombay as compared with other parts of India?—I must answer that indirectly, and merely say that that was what I was told.

The principle has been determined upon that there will be no uniformity in the franchise as throughout India, but that it will be determined according to the conditions of the various provinces, and therefore that it will be by rule and regulation. Did the Committee ever consider the application of that principle to the question of the women's vote?—I do not think they did.

BRAHMIN INFLUENCE.

Mr. Bennett asked if there were men of influence among the non-Brahmins who could influence the non-Brahmin vote, and Lord Southborough, in replying, said that bearing in mind the system of political expositions of caste in this country there was certainly evidence of power somewhere to force and press a propaganda among the people of Madras. By whom that was done other than by Dr. Nair he did not know. He imagined that Dr. Nair must have had lieutenants.

Mr. Bennett.—Has not some of the agitation against the movement for communal representation been somewhat unreal, as illustrated by the fact that Dr. Nair, while leading the non-Brahmin community himself supported for election a Brahmin as against a non-Brahmin?—I have some recollection that we did hear of such a case.

Did you find in Madras that elections depended entirely on caste considerations?—I think the view of the Government of Madras is that the Brahmins hold the field or that the Brahmins certainly would attempt to hold the field under the new condition of affairs, and that they would succeed in doing so. Some of us, after listening to the evidence before us, rather came to the conclusion that there was springing up in Madras a considerable volume of intelligent political thought, but that it was, in its infancy, and that one reason for all this trouble was that those men who are, for the first time in the history of Madras, coming to the front and getting to understand the meaning of politics, place, and power, have found themselves bumping up against the Brahmins on the threshold of the campaign.

With regard to the representation of the depressed classes, Lord Southborough said his Committee never neglected to take evidence on that point. They thought, rightly or wrongly, and the Presidential and Provincial Governments agreed, that the best thing to do for those unfortunate people was to find really good men acquainted with their case, nominate them, and put them in to speak for them.

BEST PROPOSALS POSSIBLE.

Lord Sydenham.—You would not say that your franchise proposals are the best in the interests of the great mass of the people of India?—Given the acceptance of the policy in the pronouncement made in Parliament, and the line of direction pointed by the Montagu-Chelmsford report. I would defend the Committee to this extent, and say that I believe it did the best possible.

You regard communal representation as a shocking violation of Western electoral principles?—If I were drafting a constitution with a free hand, I should scout it.

Lord Sydenham pointed out that in Madras the number of Brahmins and Indian Christians was about the same.

Lord Southborough said his Committee thought a great deal about the native Christians. Some of the Committee were impressed by their position and their future. It appeared to him that there was a great deal to be said for the Indian Christian. He was a man who was more likely in the future to help to break down the caste traditions than any other type of Indian. His Committee went very carefully into the question in Madras, and he thought he was right in saying that the clergymen and others whom they saw favoured the system the Committee had adopted.

Asked if he did not think that the people of India ought to have a greater representation than that proposed, Lord Southborough said he thought his Committee [illegible] directed to giving even greater representation.

URBAN v. RURAL REPRESENTATION.

Lord Sydenham pointed out that the greater part of the population of India was rural, and asked if Lord Southborough were satisfied that the people who lived on the land would have representation commensurate with the taxes which they paid.

Lord Southborough said he was quite sure that the presentation accorded—urban and rural—in the report was quite sufficient to make a beginning. He added that they were under continual pressure to give larger representation to urban districts.

Mr. Spoor asked whether the trend of feeling in India was in favour of women's franchise, and Lord Southborough said that his Committee received a great deal more evidence in favour of giving votes to women than he should have thought possible, with one's pre-conceived ideas on the subject.

Mr. Spoor.—Were the interests of Labour represented?—No, but I would like to say a word on that. At some period of our inquiry we thought about Labour not only from our association with Labour at this end, but because a great deal of attention was being directed to Labour difficulties by strikes in Madras. I raised the question myself in the Committee whether it would not be expedient to give the Executive in the future power to nominate some representatives of Labour interests. I was assuming that there was already sufficient organization in the great trades in India to produce a man here or there who would be cognisant of the desires of Labour. The opinion we got on that point was negative. We did not find that it would be a prudent course that there should be a Labour representative, because at the present time Labour organizations were not sufficiently formed to produce the kind of men who could be so easily got in this country.

In answer to the Chairman, Lord Southborough said he did not think it would be wise to put a communal system of representation into the constitution.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, representing the National Liberal League and the Moderate Conference, and also a member of the Indian Franchise Committee, gave evidence in support of the Franchise Committee's report, and stated, in answer to Mr. Ormsby-Gore, that he supported the recommendations as a beginning towards responsible government in India.

Replying to Lord Sinha, Mr. Banerjea said that influence and position in Bengal and other provinces did not depend on membership of a high caste. Many non-Brahmins were social and political leaders.

The Committee adjourned till this morning.

"THE PLIGHT OF POONA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly publish the following in the next issue of your paper. Your article under the above heading published last Friday is admirable and the attitude of the Drainage Authorities deserves even stronger public condemnation, but I think a couple of your statements require a little modification. The gentleman you refer to in your article received considerate treatment from the head of the Department, even though his name was on the "black list" in the official circle, and he resigned his Government job—after 14 years of service—in order that he may be in a better position to assist the Municipalities and other local authorities to get out of their helpless condition when technical questions were involved. At present, they are practically at the mercy of the official experts whose bureaucratic and rule under the garb of expert opinion was fully experienced by the Poona City Municipality in connection with the new Drainage and Water-supply works. It is only in this country that so-called experts can play with municipal funds without any fear of public enquiry or public condemnation. Many people do not probably know that in spite of the persistent demand by the Municipality for the last three years or more, the detailed plans and particulars of the works as constructed and the accounts relating to the huge funds spent on the works are not as yet in the hands of that body, and if one is to judge from the document—I mean the work-slip—received from the Drainage Authorities in March, 1917 he will be quite justified in saying that there must be a serious muddle in the Poona Drainage Accounts. The work-slip in question is still on the Municipal record with a resolution to the effect that the Municipality did not like to pass any opinion on that incomplete and apparently inaccurate document. The [illegible] was duly forwarded to the Drainage Authorities about two years back but no accounts or any satisfactory reply is forthcoming as yet.

The citizens of Poona demand a public enquiry into this muddle of Poona Division and so long as Government is opposed to such an enquiry on the ground of prestige of its officials who have wasted funds supplied by the citizens of Poona, all high talks about co-operation and joining hands must prove futile. Government have committed themselves to a certain view by giving, on the information supplied by their officials, replies to the questions asked in the Bombay Legislative Council on 4th December, 1916. These replies are proved to be inaccurate and misleading and it is now the first duty of Government to acknowledge the inaccuracy of their information and to punish those officers who misled Government and the Council. Public Health and Sanitation require co-operation between the people local authorities and Government, but if Government care more for their officials than for men with the people, there is very little hope of any improvement. In the present case not only did the Government expert commit blunders but they also treated the Municipality high-handedly and were the direct cause of friction between Government and that body.

Let us see what action Sir George Lloyd takes regarding this matter.

Government refunded last month certain amount to the Municipality on account of the leakage of settling tanks but I do not know as yet whether the amount as yet is adequate. Your statement in the last para of your article about this refund requires modification.

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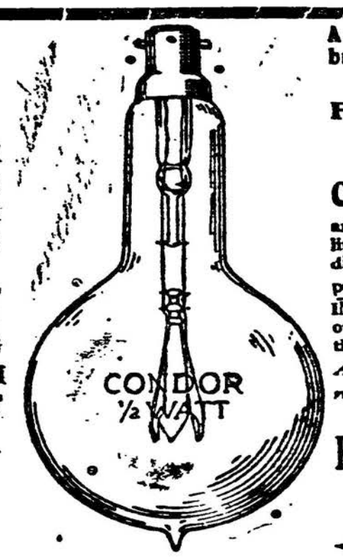

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THE KAIRA TROUBLE.

GOVERNMENT'S APOLOGIA.

MR. GANDHI'S REJOINDER.

It is difficult to understand what possessed his fellow members of the Viceregal executive council to attempt a refutation of Sir Sankaran Nair's irrefutable notes on Kaira and Champaran. They have exposed nothing but their own incapacity to understand or appreciate their colleague's viewpoint. By their reply to Sir Sankaran's notes they have demonstrated the 'wooden' nature of the bureaucratic system. In trying to discredit Sir Sankaran Nair, they have evoked from him crushing rejoinders and still further discredited themselves. If I have understood him rightly, Sir Sankaran Nair successfully endeavoured to prove the inelasticity of the present system and to answer the charge that the Congress or the educated Indians did not represent or care for the interests of the masses.

Let me take the Kaira affair. I propose to deal with the note from the Bombay Government. "The Governor-in-Council considers that the account given by Sir C. Sankaran Nair is so misleading that some authoritative correction of the views therein conveyed is essential before communication to the Secretary of State or Parliament." They set about the work by sympathising with Sir Sankaran over the difficulties of dealing with "so complex and specialised a subject" as the Land Revenue system. I respectfully submit that this is a highly misleading statement. There is nothing complex and specialised about the Land Revenue system except in so far as the administrators have made it so. Sir Sankaran has left 'the complexity and specialisation' to the specialists and merely dealt with the main principles, which even a layman can easily understand. I had had to undergo the torture of going through the bewildering Revenue Rules and their amendments made from time to time, which I would fully grant can only be remembered and recalled as occasion may require by specialists. But those rules are really devised not for the relief of distress but for ensuring a scientific, rigorous and regular collection of land-tax levied almost to the highest margin. And I would freely admit further that it will tax even the great ability of Sir Sankaran Nair if he had to find out how best to collect revenue from cultivators who can ill afford to pay. But not much ability was required to understand the simple problem whether there was failure of crops in Kaira in the year 1917, and whether the damage done by the excessive rains was such as to entitle the ryots to relief by way of suspension. The Bombay Government's note frightens the layman,—and in this category must be classed the Secretary of State and the Parliament, by authoritatively saying that the resolution submitted to the Legislative Council and referred to by Sir Sankaran was "thoroughly impracticable." The impracticality consisted in the Hon. Mr. Mamat proposing that "the expert agency of the agricultural department" should find the anna valuation. The Government ask the reader on their mere *ipse dixit* to consider this very practicable suggestion as thoroughly impracticable. The Hon. Mr. Mamat suggested a comparatively independent, though still Government, agency, to do the work instead of an interested Government agency viz. the circle inspectors. And other officials in the lower ranks whose very promotion depends upon their ability to make full collection of the revenue even by "coercive" measures. In further proof of Sir Sankaran Nair's 'misconception of fact and policy,' the Government criticise his acceptance of my testimony "based on the mere statement of interested cultivators." As the framers of the note claim to be specialists having an intimate knowledge of the Revenue Department, I find it difficult to characterise this passage. I can only say that they have been ill-served by their subordinates. If the cultivators, whose statements I accepted, were interested in one way, the circle inspectors, as I have already shown, were far more interested the opposite way. The note omits, however, to mention that I did not rely upon the evidence of interested cultivators but checked their statements, in some cases where it was possible with my own eyes, in all cases with the evidence of disinterested and respectable men, who were not concerned for their own sake in securing a suspension of the revenue collection. I thus applied a threefold test and I venture to say that when the same evidence was given in thousands of cases by thousands of men and women, it was impossible to question that testimony, and the Government in order to support the interested statements of their officials and in order also to be able to collect the revenue which they wanted were obliged to discredit not only the testimony of the villagers concerned but that of practically the whole of the Kaira population. Any authority, in any shape or form responsible to the people, would have recoiled from any such imputation. Under our system, however, the word of the Government has come to be regarded with superstitious awe and it has to be accepted as the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, even though large masses of people require to be 'damned' for that purpose. The Government summarily reject Sir Sankaran Nair's appreciation of the past economic situation of the tract." I challenge the framers of the note to go through the villages of the district and find out for themselves from the dumb testimony of the dilapidated buildings in the villages and say, with hands on their hearts, what evidence those buildings bespeak. The Government then take delight in being able to say that the agitation in Kaira did not have "any considerable effects on the measures of relief actually sanctioned," and that the result was not to "leave the decision as regards payment of the Government demand to the raiyats themselves." I can only say, so much the worse for the Government and the broken of their accrediated officers, one of whom in the presence of nearly two hundred people including myself said that suspension would be granted in cases of poor cultivators and that the question of inability on the ground of poverty would be decided in consultation with the leading men of the villages. This was confirmed by the Collector of the District. That suspension was confined to the fewest cultivators possible, that the orders of suspension were suppressed from the public for over a month and that they were only discovered when the department was at its wit's end as to what to do, even after having sold the cattle of absentee cultivators, attached and removed their jewellery, imposed chothai fines, attached valuable crops worth a few thousand rupees for a paltry balance and after the statement of the Commissioner that he did not need, like his ignorant audience, the binding effect of a vow to make good his threat, that he would sell their crops, confiscate their holdings and never restore the names of the contumacious holders, is a tale too thoroughly discreditable to require any further elaboration, and I feel sorry that the new Governor who has given evidence of his anxiety to hear both sides and to be as impartial as he can, has been, no doubt unconsciously, made a vehicle for passing to the Imperial Parliament a note that is brimful of misleading statements, and innuendoes. I never took advantage of this socalled concession, meaning the orders discovered in June. I merely made use of the knowledge gained at Uttersanda, and as befits a Satyagrahi stopped the struggle. Had I prolonged it, I would have been guilty of contumacy, incivility to the Government and indifference to the distress of those whom I had the privilege of guiding. In the note informing the people of the result, my colleague and I thus described the whole settlement:

"The Mamlatdar of Nadiad at Uttersanda, on the 3rd day of June issued such orders, whereupon the people of Uttersanda, who could afford, were advised to pay up. Payments have already commenced there.

On the foregoing order having been passed at Uttersanda a letter was addressed to the Collector stating that if orders like the one in Utersanda were passed everywhere, the struggle would come to an end, and it would be possible to inform his Excellency the Governor on the 10th instant the day of the sitting of the Provincial War Conference—that the domestic difference in Kaira was settled. The Collector has replied to the effect that the order like the one in Uttersanda is applicable to the whole district. Thus the people's prayer has at last been granted. The Collector has also stated in reply to a query about *Chothai* orders that the orders will not be enforced against those who may voluntarily pay up. Our thanks are due to the Collector for this concession.

We are obliged to say with sorrow that although the struggle has come to an end, it is an end without grace. It lacks dignity. The above orders have not been passed either with genorosity or with the heart in them. It very much looks as if the orders have been passed with the greatest reluctance. The Collector says:—

"Orders were issued to all Mamlatdars on the 25th April that no pressure should be put on those unable to pay. Their attention was again drawn to these orders in a proper circular issued by me on the 22nd of May, and to ensure that proper effect was given to them the Mamlatdars were advised to divide the defaulters in each village into two classes, those who could pay and those who are unable to pay on account of poverty."

People's Sufferings Through Official Obstinacy.

If this was so, why were these orders not published to the people? Had they known them on the 25th April what sufferings would they not have been saved from? The expenses that were unnecessarily incurred by the Government in engaging the officials of the district in effecting executions would have been saved. Wherever the assessment was uncollected, the people, lived with their lives in their hands. They have lived away from their homes to avoid attachments. They have not had even enough food. The women have suffered what they ought not to have. At times they have been obliged to put up with insults from insolent circle Inspectors, and to helplessly watch their milch buffaloes being taken away from them. They have paid *Chothai* fines. Had they known the foregoing orders they would have been saved all the miseries. The officials knew that this relief of the poor was the crux of the struggle. The Commissioner would not even look at this difficulty. Many letters were addressed to him, but he remained unbending. He said, 'Individual relief cannot be granted, it is not the law.' Now the Collector says, 'The orders of April 25, so far they related to putting pressure on those who were really unable to pay on account of poverty were merely a re-statement of what are publicly known to be the standing orders of Government on the subject.' If this is really true, the people have suffered deliberately and through sheer obstinacy! At the time of going to Delhi Mr. Gandhi wrote to the Commissioner requesting him to isue orders to the above effect so that the good news could be given to his Excellency the Viceroy. The Commissioner gave no heed to the request.

"We are moved by the sufferings of the people, we perceive our mistake and in order to placate the people we are now prepared to grant individual relief,'—the officials could have generously said all this, and endeared themselves to the people, but they have obstinately avoided this method (of winning them over). And even now relief has been granted in a niggardly manner, involuntarily and without admission of mistake. It is even claimed that what has now been granted is nothing new. And hence we say there is little grace in the settlement.

The officials have failed to be popular because of their obstinacy, because of their mistaken belief that they should never admit being in the wrong, and because of their having made it a fetish that it should never be said of them that they had yielded to anything like popular agitation. It grieves us to offer this criticism. But we have permitted ourselves to do so as their friends."

A Criminal Slunder.

Thus if the end was without grace, the government in their persistence in their self-congratulation upon the manner in which they succeeded in drawing all but the last drop, turn their action into a criminal blunder. Their note leaves untouched the contention of Sir Shankaran Nair that the tendency of the present system of Government is too scientific to be humau and therefore tyrannical, and that justice has been generally wrung from an unwilling bureaucracy by persistent agitation carried on by the much maligned educated class mainly through their annual assembly and its offshoots.

I must refer to Champaran in another issue, reluctant as I am to revive memories of painful events. But the extraordinary attitude taken by the Government, makes it incumbent upon me as the only person, barring my colleagues, capable of placing the facts before the public, to do so.

INDIANS IN ENGLAND.

The second session of the newly started Indian Conference was held from June 25 to July 2 amid picturesque surroundings writes "India." Barrow House, which is situated by the bank of Derwent Water, was reserved for the Conference, which was attended by about 50 delegates, representing the students of practically all the British Universities, as well as permanent residents. All the Indian provinces were represented, and the Conference was also attended by the members of the Indian Deputations that have come to this country to give evidence in connexion with the proposed constitutional reforms. Both on the intellectual as well as on the social side the Conference was a great success.

The mornings were devoted to papers and discussions on subjects connected with Indian problems. Among others, papers on the following subjects were read and keenly discussed:—

"Some Suggestions on Economic and Social Problems of India," "The Agricultural Development of India," "Women's Education," "The Difficulties of Indian Students in England," "Constitutional Reforms in India."

The provisional constitution drawn up at the first session held last Christmas and circulated among the members was fully discussed, amended, and finally adopted.

The afternoons were devoted entirely to excursions into the many surrounding beautiful nooks and corners of the lake-land. One day the famous Buttermere Drive was undertaken by the entire party. Sports including rowing and tennis, were organised, in which both men and women, young and old, took an enthusiastic part. The evenings were devoted to social entertainments and recreations, etc. The Conference was fortunate in having good musical talent among its delegates, and many an hour was devoted to Indian music. One night an impromptu verse competition was held, an important feature of which was its perfect Indian get-up. Verses of considerable interest and literary merit in Indian languages were composed and recited. On the last night Rabindranath Tagore's "Malini" was produced in real Indian style.

For the stability and permanence of the Conference a central fund was opened to which liberal contributions were received, and the keen interest shown by all those present in this and other ways assure the future of the Conference. The Conference in future is to meet for at least a week every summer, and there is no doubt that it will grow in usefulness and will prove a great social force in the lives of Indians in this country.

FLOGGINGS IN BURMA.

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy on Wednesday July 16, asked the Secretary of State for India if he can state the number of floggings that have taken place in Burmah in the last six months; how many of these floggings were public; the number of lashes given in each case; the instrument by which the punishment was inflicted; and the composition of the court-martial or other court that passed these sentences?

The Secretary of State for India (Mr. Montagu): The figures are returned annually. I have no figures later than those for last year, and I see no reason to call for a special enquiry. The canings are not public, and the sentences are passed by the ordinary civil courts. There have been no courts-martial in Burmah for offences other than those of a purely military nature.—"India."

ALCOHOL INJURIOUS IN INFLUENZA CASES.

A correspondent writes:—

Dr. H. M. Bracken, chief executive officer of the State Board of Health of Minneapolis, Minn., in a bulletin recently on the treatment of influenza, made the following statement:—"Alcohol is not necessary in the treatment of influenza. While the effect of it temporarily is stimulating, the general effect is depressing. The patient does not need stimulation. The patient who is seriously ill with influenza needs all the bodily resistance that he has, and his resistance is lowered by liquor. The effect of alcohol, instead of being beneficial, is injurious. There are plenty of good cardiac stimulants with which every modern physician is familiar, and it is to these the doctor should look for stimulation when it has reached that stage where it is necessary.

INDIA AND GOLD.

NEED OF COURAGEOUS MEASURES.

It is not inopportune, now that a Committee is sitting to deal with Indian Currency, to refresh the memory by consideration of a few of the main features of that system as it now exists.

Three systems are in vogue throughout the world to-day—the scientific single gold standard system, the chief metallic currency is—under normal peace conditions, of course—a gold coinage. Silver coinage merely expresses fractional values of gold coins, and is not legal tender beyond a small amount. Gold in bullion form may be taken by any individual to be coined into the standard currency, and in this country for an ounce of standard gold may receive £3 17s. 10½d. at the Mint. As a result of Government control being at a minimum on this system, public demand and not Government manipulation has the chief influence in determining the supply of coinage and the international flow of bullion. Commerce is thus free from unnecessary shackles and prosperity follows. The gold standard is the system of the most advanced countries of the world.

The second system known as the "limping" standard is an approximation to the single gold standard. It prevails in France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland. The principle of bimetallism prevails to a certain extent, and silver coinage is less of a token than it is under the gold standard, and has not been reduced into as thoroughly subordinate a position, although efforts are being systematically made to reduce silver and depress the ratio of silver to gold coinage.

The system of India is, however, the artificial one known as the gold exchange standard, with a fixed ratio between gold and silver. As far as India is concerned it originated in the demonetisation of gold in 1853 by Lord Dalhousie, following upon the making of the silver rupee the sole legal tender of India in 1835. India suffers under the crushing difficulty of a gold standard without an effective gold currency.

There is a strong feeling in some financial circles that a gold Indian currency would endanger the finance of the rest of the world. An ancient bogey about India being the grave of the precious metals because of the hoarding habits of her peoples is exhibited as regularity as Guy Fawkes' masks on the Fifth of November. As far as the hoarding habits are true in a country of such poverty, the uncertain and fluctuating rupee is an obvious factor in the situation. Any English man or woman who has quietly hoarded an odd half-sovereign or so as a source of mental satisfaction to handle instead of the ever-depreciating Bradbury ought to understand at once the very natural tendency to accumulate a little of anything which is of standard value and relatively unfluctuating. Nor would the consumption of gold in the arts and its import for the purpose of stiffening the bank reserve be any worse crime in the case of India than of any other country. The proposal that a stiff import duty should be placed upon gold imported into India was a monstrous one, even though it originated in the firm of Samuel Montagu. India's ancient currency was gold, and it is a poor argument for the British connexion to insist upon changed standards of life as reasons for a relatively unsatisfactory and "managed" currency. The Fowlet Committee in 1898 unanimously recommended a gold standard. The Chamberlain Committee of 1913, which reported in 1914, reversed this recommendation, stating that the history of the preceding fifteen years had shown that the gold standard had been firmly secured without an effective gold currency and that the people of India neither desired nor needed any considerable amount of gold for circulation as currency. The Chamberlain Committee also stated with no uncertain voice the opinion that the proper place for the location of the whole of India's gold standard reserve was London. There was no foundation, said the Commission's Majority Report, for the opinion that the reserve was regarded in London as being available to supplement the Bank of England's reserve. One presumes that the Commissioners were, like Mr. Pecksniff, particularly careful that night in praying for the souls of those wicked enough to think the exact contrary.

Sir James Begbie's Minority Report on this Commission is still of great value, in spite of the changed situation caused by the intrinsic appreciation of the rupee, and to it we may subsequently revert. The conclusions of the Chamberlain Commission were decidedly unsatisfactory from the Indian point of view, and any similar outcome from the deliberations of the Committee at present sitting would merely add emphasis to the demand of the Indian National Congress for the abolition of the Finance Committee of the India Office, and weight to the opinion of Congress that India's finances are managed merely as ancillary adjunct to London banking operations.

Halting and tentative conclusions and experiments will not do at this juncture. Courageous measures must be taken to place India's finances upon a sound footing, and the recommendations of the Commission are being awaited with the utmost critical interest. —"India."

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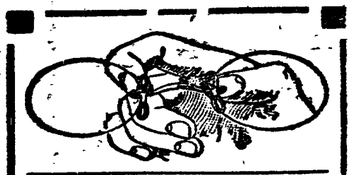

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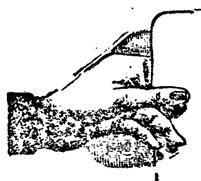

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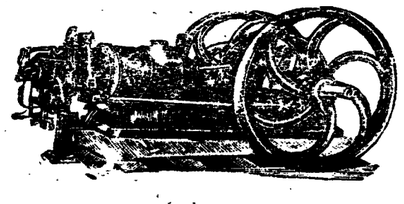

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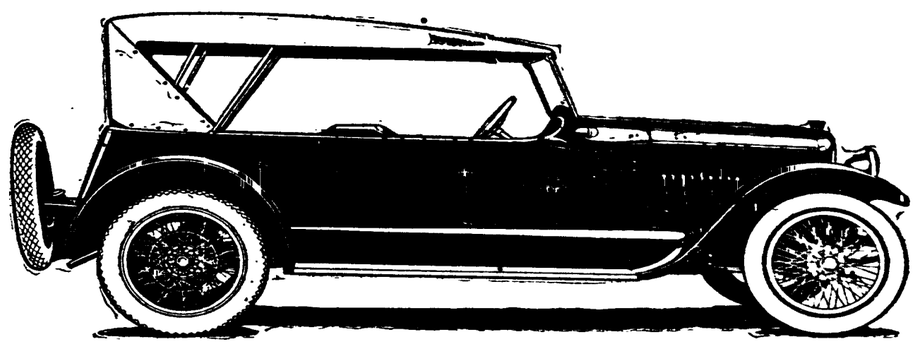

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